

OVERSEAS NEWS

Moscow prepares list for expulsions—and 'guards' UK Embassy

Moscow, September 28

The Soviet Government was reported today to have prepared a list of Britons to be expelled from Moscow if it is decided to retaliate against the expulsion from Britain of 105 Soviet officials. Diplomatic sources described the list as "fairly comprehensive," and said it may extend beyond diplomats and Embassy personnel.

Gibraltar talks next year

BRITAIN AND SPAIN have agreed to hold full-scale talks on the Gibraltar problem in Madrid early next year. The Foreign Secretary, who will lead the British delegation, worked out arrangements with the Spanish Foreign Minister, Señor Lopez Bravo, at the United Nations in New York. Only three months ago Madrid rebuffed a message from London suggesting that Sir Alec Douglas-Home should visit the Mediterranean.

Cyprus hold-up

NEW DISTURBANCES in Cyprus have prompted U Thant's special representative in Nicosia, Senor Osoorio Tafall, to delay until Saturday his departure for the UN General Assembly in New York. He was originally to have left today.

Frontier thaw

A SURPRISE GUEST attended the official opening in West Germany of a British Military Police complex about six miles from the East German frontier. Invitations had been issued as a matter of courtesy to the American, British, French, and Soviet commandants of the nearby Marienborn checkpoint, and Colonel K. A. Matisko decided to put in an appearance — becoming the first Soviet military commander to pay a social visit across the border since 1949.

Home and dry

A STUDENT PILOT who landed at Oklahoma City airport after radioing that he was being ordered by a hijacker to fly to Mexico admitted his story was not true. He said he had found he did not know how to land and had concocted the story because he was drunk.

Double loss

A PLAYER in the Rumanian women's national volleyball team has asked for political asylum in Turin, police there reported. Meanwhile her team, playing in the European championships at Milan, failed to gain a place among the six teams in the first division of the final round.

Quiet wedding

MR AVERELL HARRIMAN, the former American diplomat and Governor of New York, married Mrs Pamela Digby Churchill, former wife of Mr Randolph Churchill, in New York yesterday. For both it was their third marriage.

TELEVISION

MAN ALIVE looks at fathers bringing up families solo (BBC-2, 8.10). The "All in a Day" cameras were at Belfast's July Orange March (BBC-2, 10.20). ITV gets the football at 10.30. A reservoir in plan is the point of environmental dispute in plan is "Double Vision" (BBC-1, 10.55). The Nile saga moves on ("The Search for the Nile," BBC-2, 9.20).

BBC-1

- 9.30-11.55 a.m. Schools: 9.38 Maths Today—Year 10; 10.05 Music Today—Crown Tawe, Dysgu Cymraeg—Crown Tawe, part 1; 11.5 New Horizons; 12.25 p.m. Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan.
- 1.0 Tony at Aloma.
- 1.30 Woodentops.
- 1.45 News.
- 2.5-3.0 Schools: 2.5 Science Session; 3.0 Twentieth Century Focus.
- 4.15 Play School.
- 4.40 Jackanory.
- 4.45 Tales of Tars Sultan.
- 5.20 Screen Test.
- 5.44 Magic Roundabout.
- 5.50 News.
- 6.0 Nationwide: Your Region Tonight.
- 6.50 Tom and Jerry.
- 7.0 Owen MD: "The Whole Hog," part 1.
- 7.25 Star Trek.
- 10.10 Barlow at Large: Stratford Johns in "Heat of the Sun."
- 9.0 News.

BBC-2

- 11.0-11.25 a.m. Play School: Pats Day.
- 6.35-7.0 p.m. Open University: Arts 32.
- 7.30 News.
- 8.0 One in Ten: Ralph McTell.
- 8.10 Man Alive: Father Alone.
- 9.0 Spelling in the Sun: Johnny Morris in Oahu.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

- 10.20 a.m.-12 noon Schools: 10.20 Confession; 11.0 My World; 11.16 Finding Out; 11.35 Fusion.
- 1.40 p.m.-2.30 Schools: 1.40 Seeing and Doing; 2.0 The Messengers; 2.22 Primary French.
- 2.30 p.m.-3.30 Schools: 2.30 Racing from Newmarket; 3.0, 3.30 (Cheveley Park Stakes) races.
- 3.40 Paul.
- 3.55 Mad Movies.
- 4.25 Matinee: "The Lovely Place," with Diana Dors, Ron Randall.
- 4.55 Sooty Show.
- 5.20 Ace of Wands.
- 5.50 News.
- 6.0 Today: Bill Grundy.
- 6.35 Crossroads.
- 7.0 Smith Family.
- 7.30 Coronation Street.
- 8.0 Frankie Howard Show.
- 9.0 Public Eye.
- 10.0 News.
- 10.30 Association Football.
- 11.25 Wrestling.
- 11.55 What the Papers Say.
- 12.10 a.m. Why Do They Do It?—Ted Matthews.

Dilemma for the Colonels

DAVID TONGE from Athens on reaction to the Fleming verdict

News that Vice-President Agnew is to visit Greece and bestow his blessing on the present regime comes amid complete uncertainty about the future of Lady Fleming following the relatively light prison sentences handed out today by the Athens Military Court of Appeal.

Lady Fleming and the four accused with her were found guilty of attempting to help the political prisoner Alexander Panagoulis to escape. Lady Fleming, who is aged 62, was given a 16-month sentence and Constantine Androutsopoulos (30) 15 months. The Crown prosecutor had described these two as "the main culprits" in the case.

The court rejected the defendants' plea that they had been motivated by philanthropy and by concern for the continued maltreatment of Panagoulis. This excuse has been kept in solitary confinement ever since his attempt on the life of the Greek Prime Minister, George Papadopoulos, in 1968.

Friends of the accused were able to embrace them after their sentences had been announced. Lady Fleming, who looked tired and the others reacted stoically to the verdict, which surprised observers mainly for its moderation by comparison with punishment meted out by the courts-martial in other cases.

Where guilt was concerned, the real trial was concluded long ago when the statements of the accused were taken, an American lawyer who had flown to attend the hearings commented.

The two-day hearings were held in a relaxed atmosphere



Lady Fleming, Constantine Androutsopoulos, and John Skelton after a military tribunal in Athens had found them guilty of plotting to assist a prisoner to escape

Heavy pressure on S. Vietnamese

From MARTIN WOOLLACOTT: Saigon, September 28

South Vietnamese troops holding Cambodian border areas north-west of here are coming under increasingly heavy pressure from North Vietnamese units.

In three days of heavy shelling, the South Vietnamese have lost some 100 killed and wounded. The pattern of the shelling has been interpreted by some observers as indicating a North Vietnamese Army attempt to open up an infiltration route to Saigon in order to mount disruptive terrorist attacks in and near the city on election day, this coming Sunday.

The local ARVN commander, General Nguyen Xuan Thinh, on the other hand, reads the shelling attacks as the beginning of an attempt to push his 25th division out of Cambodia by means of encirclement battles similar to that in which South Vietnamese troops have been snared at the year. He said at Saigon that a third NVA division and that a third may hit him in the flank from the north.

The propensity of generals to exaggerate the threat that face them after the fashion of the North Vietnamese has quite publicly announced that one of their main objectives is the realisation of a sanctuary area, and it would be politically appropriate to time a significant effort in Eastern Cambodia with the South Vietnamese election.

Britain's firm note on fishing limits

By our Diplomatic Correspondent

The British Government has formally rejected the claim by Iceland that it has the right to extend the present fishing zone to include the whole of the Continental Shelf around the island.

The decision was conveyed in an official aide-memoire which says that this proposed extension of the zone would have no basis in international law.

This is the first exchange of Notes between Britain and Iceland since the new Socialist Government took over the island and pledged to alter the zoning system and to remove American troops from the island as part of a new relationship with NATO.

The British Note also refers to the agreed method for resolving disputes on fisheries matters set out in the Anglo-Icelandic agreement of 1961 which specifies that the International Court at The Hague, and reminds Iceland that Britain may choose to implement this formula if she so decided.

At the same time the Note says that the Foreign Office is prepared to enter discussions with Iceland on the problem of fisheries in general, including the conservation aspect which is said now to be the major concern of the Icelanders.

EEC considering economic action

From HELLA PICK: Washington, September 28

In spite of relief that the United States is at last willing to negotiate rather than dictate to her allies how her balance of payments must be redressed the European Economic Community is sending a warning signal.

The Community will wait until the end of next month to see what progress is being made towards a return to fixed parities and a settlement with the US: its Finance Ministers will meet in Paris on October 27-28.

If, by then, the meetings of Treasury officials from the Group of Ten planned for the middle of the month, have not come up with positive elements, the EEC will consider what defensive measures it must take against the economic and monetary upheavals created by America. Britain may find herself in a difficult position if it does not join the Community in whatever actions are contemplated.

Although there is great reluctance among the Six — and even more in British quarters — to consider reprisals, if whatever politer form of words may be chosen, the EEC Ministers here believe that early agreement on a return to fixed parities can be achieved. Although nobody is yet talking about realignment of currencies here serves

Conco

The Audit has received 244 million still concern risk and a could deep meeting ac

RADIO

- RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF**
 - 6.25 a.m. News, 6.27 Farming Today, 6.45 Prayer for the Day, 7.0 Regional News, 7.0 Today's Papers, 7.15 Thought for the Day, 7.50 Religious News, 8.0 News, 8.45 Today's Papers, 8.45 Day They Kid, 9.00 News, 9.05 Religious News, 9.30 History in Evidence, 9.45 Listening and Reading, 9.55 Book Review, 10.00 News, 10.30 Poetry, 10.35 Daily Service, 10.30-12 noon Schools: 10.30 Music Workshop, 11.0 Inquiry, 11.20 Discovery, 11.40 Human Biology, 11.45 Guller School, 12 noon: You and Yours: Your Rights and Responsibilities, 12.25 p.m. Life is What You Make It, 1.00 Weather, 1.30 Archers, 1.45 Listen with Mother, 2.00 Schools: 2.00 Movement, 2.15 What's What, 2.30 Books, 2.45 Poems, 2.45 Nature, 3.00 Afternoon Theatre: "Open Verdict," 4.0 Country-side in September, 4.30 Story Time, 5.00 News, 5.15 Petting Pot, 5.45 Archers, 7.0 News, 7.30 Down Your Way, 8.15 Midweek Theatre: "Rights of Man," 9.0 News, 9.40 English Poets: Chaucer to Yeats, 9.55 Weather, 10.0 World Tonight, 10.45 From Samuel to the Giza, 11.0 Book Review, 11.15 News, 11.31 Market Trends, 11.36 Close.
- RADIO 3 194.464 m.; VHF**
 - 7.0 a.m. News, 7.5 Morning Concert, 8.00 News, 8.15 News, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 9.55 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 10.55 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 11.55 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 12.55 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 1.55 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 2.55 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 3.55 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 4.55 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 5.55 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 6.55 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.55 News, 8.00 News, 8.15 News, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 8.55 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 9.55 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 10.55 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 11.55 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 12.55 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 1.55 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 2.55 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 3.55 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 4.55 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 5.55 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 6.55 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.55 News, 8.00 News, 8.15 News, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 8.55 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 9.55 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 10.55 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 11.55 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 12.55 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 1.55 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 2.55 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 3.55 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 4.55 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 5.55 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 6.55 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.55 News, 8.00 News, 8.15 News, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 8.55 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 9.55 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 10.55 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 11.55 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 12.55 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 1.55 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 2.55 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 3.55 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 4.55 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 5.55 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 6.55 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.55 News, 8.00 News, 8.15 News, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 8.55 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 9.55 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 10.55 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 11.55 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 12.55 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 1.55 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 2.55 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 3.55 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 4.55 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 5.55 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 6.55 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.55 News, 8.00 News, 8.15 News, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 8.55 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 9.55 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 10.55 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 11.55 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 12.55 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 1.55 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 2.55 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 3.55 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 4.55 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 5.55 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 6.55 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.55 News, 8.00 News, 8.15 News, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 8.55 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 9.55 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 10.55 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 11.55 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 12.55 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 1.55 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 2.55 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 3.55 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 4.55 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 5.55 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 6.55 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.55 News, 8.00 News, 8.15 News, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 8.55 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 9.55 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 10.55 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 11.55 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 12.55 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 1.55 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 2.55 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 3.55 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 4.55 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 5.55 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 6.55 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.55 News, 8.00 News, 8.15 News, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 8.55 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 9.55 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 10.55 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 11.55 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 12.55 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 1.55 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 2.55 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 3.55 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 4.55 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 5.55 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 6.55 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.55 News, 8.00 News, 8.15 News, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 8.55 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 9.55 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 10.55 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 11.55 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 12.55 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 1.55 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 2.55 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 3.55 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 4.55 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 5.55 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 6.55 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.55 News, 8.00 News, 8.15 News, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 8.55 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 9.55 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 10.55 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 11.55 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 12.55 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 1.55 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 2.55 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 3.55 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 4.55 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 5.55 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 6.55 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.55 News, 8.00 News, 8.15 News, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 8.55 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 9.55 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 10.55 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 11.55 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 12.55 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 1.55 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 2.55 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 3.55 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 4.55 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 5.55 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 6.55 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.55 News, 8.00 News, 8.15 News, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 8.55 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 9.55 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 10.55 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 11.55 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 12.55 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 1.55 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 2.55 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 3.55 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 4.55 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 5.55 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 6.55 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.55 News, 8.00 News, 8.15 News, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 8.55 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 9.55 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 10.55 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 11.55 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 12.55 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 1.55 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 2.55 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 3.55 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 4.55 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 5.55 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 6.55 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.55 News, 8.00 News, 8.15 News, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 8.55 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 9.55 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 10.55 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 11.55 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 12.55 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 1.55 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 2.55 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 3.55 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 4.55 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 5.55 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 6.55 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.55 News, 8.00 News, 8.15 News, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 8.55 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 9.55 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 10.55 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 11.55 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 12.55 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 1.55 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 2.55 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 3.55 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 4.55 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 5.55 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 6.55 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.55 News, 8.00 News, 8.15 News, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 8.55 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 9.55 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 10.55 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 11.55 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 12.55 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 1.55 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 2.55 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 3.55 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 4.55 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 5.55 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 6.55 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.55 News, 8.00 News, 8.15 News, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 8.55 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 9.55 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 10.55 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 11.55 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 12.55 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 1.55 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 2.55 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 3.55 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 4.55 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 5.55 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 6.55 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.55 News, 8.00 News, 8.15 News

PIRELLI
CINTURATO

Calmer day for Hirohito

Copenhagen, September 28
Two Japanese students were remanded for 14 days here today on charges of attempting a violent assault on Emperor Hirohito when he arrived at Copenhagen Airport last night at the start of his European tour.

The prosecutor said Hisa-watshi Thara, aged 22, and Toshiko Hidaka, 26, were found in possession of what appeared to be a Molotov cocktail when they were arrested. He asked for the hearing to be conducted in camera on the grounds that at least one more demonstrator was still free and an open hearing would hinder police work.

In contrast with yesterday's scenes at the airport, when demonstrators scattered leaflets attacking Japanese "militarism," the first morning of the Imperial couple's tour passed off without incident as they followed in the footsteps of millions of tourists.

In a whirlwind three-hour sightseeing tour they visited the statue of the Little Mermaid in Copenhagen harbour, the Royal Copenhagen porcelain factory, and Kronborg Castle at Elsinore before lunching with King Frederik and Queen Ingrid at their summer residence, Redensborg Palace, north of Copenhagen.

At the porcelain factory the Emperor, an amateur marine biologist, was presented with a yard-long porcelain model of a coccalanth.

The Emperor and Empress fly on tomorrow morning to Belgium, which the Emperor last visited during a world tour in 1921.—Reuter and UPI.

Japan's first scientific observation satellite went successfully into orbit today. The 15lb. satellite, named Shisui ("New Star"), is expected to circle the earth for three months. Tokyo University scientists announced after the successful launch at the Uchinoura space science institute on the Southern tip of Japan.

Uganda may send a party to S. Africa

Kampala, September 28

President Amin said today that Uganda will send a delegation of ten on a fact-finding tour of South Africa, provided the South Africans agree. He made the announcement less than 24 hours after sending a congratulatory message to President Banda of Malawi who has visited South Africa and Mozambique.

In April President Amin said he was ready to visit South Africa, but he indicated that a visit would be conditional on the approval of the Organisation of African Unity.

Today, President Amin told a Cabinet meeting he intended to send a telegram to the South African Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, asking him to allow the delegation "to study and find out the problems which face the black South African people." He said his decision followed Mr. Vorster's invitation to black African leaders to come to South Africa and study the situation.

He could not visit South Africa himself, because as Head of State he would be allowed to see only those people who would "shout what they have been told to say."

President Amin said he wished to send the delegation to avoid having to rely on "lies and rumours" spread by exiles. It was important, he said, that the delegation be given "full freedom to visit villages, towns, universities, and other places where they can talk to the people about their problems, and learn how people in Uganda live."

He hoped to send a copy of the delegation's report to the OAU.

The Cabinet meeting was attended by students' representatives. The student body in Uganda has bitterly opposed compromise with South Africa. A spokesman recently described President Banda's visit to South Africa as blatant treachery. —Reuter.

Chiefs will support Kaunda

Lusaka, September 28

The Zambian House of Chiefs, an assembly of about thirty senior traditional rulers, today pledged support for President Kaunda in his conflict with his former Vice-President, Mr. Kapwepwe, who left the Government in August to lead the opposition United Progressive Party.

The Chiefs' undertaking was contained in an address read to Dr Kaunda by Paramount Chief Gawa Cudi, of the Eastern Province, when the House gathered for a new session here today. It came eight days after the Government arrested 100 United Progressive Party supporters under legislation permitting detention without formal trial.

Dr Kaunda told the Chiefs today: "You can only serve one master, either the Government or Opposition elements."

Zambia Radio today broadcast a report of an interview with Mr. Andrew Mutemba, Minister of the Southern Province, who was quoted as saying that he and the Interior Minister, Mr. Lewis Chagwula, had been holding discussions among the people of Northern Zambia and had found no support for the Opposition in the area. —Reuter.

Turkish Ministers resign

Istanbul, September 28

The resignations of two Ministers from Dr Erim's non-party Government, officially announced today, suggest that Turkey may be on the verge of new political problems.

The Ministers who resigned — the first to do so since Dr Erim took office in March — are Mr. Hatuk Arık, Minister of Communications, and Mr. İhsan Topaloglu, Minister of Power.

The service commanders have stated that they are determined to see wide-ranging reforms implemented. Their statements re-schooled the ultimatum of March 12 which brought down the Government of Mr. Demirel.

The army commander, General Gurter, speaking on State radio today, said the military adhered to the main points of the ultimatum.

These were the unity of the State, an end to anarchy and moves towards orderly progress, and reforms instituted according to the principles of Kemal Atatürk.

"We will press for the reforms until they are carried through," General Gurter added. Asked whether there were differences among the military leaders he said the consensus which led to the March ultimatum remained.

In Parliament, Dr Erim has steered through amendments to the Constitution. These strengthen the Government's arm in law and order, and pave the way for the economic, social, and educational reforms to which the Government is committed.

Dr Erim now seeks powers of decree to implement the programme. But Mr. Demirel's majority Justice Party, opposes this step. —Reuter.

Peace for police

Striking Quebec provincial policemen yesterday voted to accept mediation in their dispute with the provincial government.

Khartum must be one of the sleepiest of capitals. The Sudanese, a friendly, dignified people, one of whose amiable traits is to say how lazy they are, religiously insist on taking their afternoon siesta. The town covers beneath an implacable sun. But nowhere falls so silent as the Nile-side ministries, where a few workmen stretch, inert, on the spacious tree-shaded lawns. Only the river, now swollen, muddy, swift moves. Violence seems unthinkable.

No wonder it took Major Hashim Atta, on the afternoon of July 19, less than an hour to make himself short-lived master of the Sudan. It was almost cheating, the end of an era. Violence of a kind unknown to Sudan's citizens had come to Khartum. Or at least it was about to, for, though Atta's coup was as bloodless as it was swift, the counter-coup brought its toll, not merely of men killed in combat, but of prisoners slaughtered, presumed rebel leaders summarily executed and civilian bystanders struck down by stray bullets.

Khartum has now reverted to its sleepy self. The soldiers have gone. But the shock lingers. What the "three black days" brought home was the extent to which the traditions of free speech and tolerance, seemingly stronger in Sudan than elsewhere in the Arab world, had suffered.

It is only fair to add that some of those who deeply regret this are well aware that the parliamentary system under which these freedoms flourished brought about its downfall by the corruption and selfishness of the ruling elite, the "detached parties," which operated it. It was recognised that in order to build Numeiri would have to destroy far too much of the good.

It is with a sad feeling of inevitability that the educated Sudanese view the future. They cannot but see what is happening here as part of an Arab trend which has again caught up with them — the military in politics — and which promises them a long period of authoritarian rule, Egyptian-style, or a series of waiting for the next colonel, Syrian and Iraqi style.

Or the next private. For it is a wry joke here that in 1958 the Sudanese had their general's coup.

General Abboud's junta was overthrown — a unique pheno-

One of the sleepiest capitals . . . cowering beneath an implacable sun . . . David Hirst's second article on Sudan

Waiting for the privates' coup...

menon — by unarmed civilians rising up and demanding that it go. Numeiri's was the colonel's coup, Atta's the major's, and it was the sergeants who brought Numeiri back.

It seems that whatever part Egypt and Libya played in the counter-coup, its decisive initial impetus came from NCOs in the tank brigade, based at Shagharah camp outside Khartum, which Atta had led on the capital. Anti-Communist and smarting under the humiliation of being deprived of their weapons, they took the opportunity, when it presented itself in the shape of eight seized tanks and some smuggled ammunition, of following Atta into town, not necessarily with the intention of reinstating Numeiri, but one thing leading to another, that was the end result.

It was a raggle-taggle, undisciplined force which roamed the streets in search of fugitive Communists. Perhaps 250 innocent civilians were killed. Not surprisingly Numeiri made haste to get them back to barracks. There had already been signs of civilian resentment at the evidence of better living, higher salaries, and smarter cars among army officers.

The Sudanese army is a sur-

prisingly small one, 35,000 or so, and a good half of it is stationed in the south fighting the Khartoum rebels. But Numeiri has to watch its sensibilities. It must now be rent by factions and suspicions: the officers, upstaged by their sergeants, must be in poor spirits, and the sergeants are said to be pressing for the rewards they feel they deserve — like a place or two on the Revolutionary Command Council.

"Don't blame Numeiri" is a hopeful conversational cliché in Khartum. It denotes that Numeiri has to some extent achieved what Nasser achieved: he has planted in the minds of his people the belief that he is altogether different from, and better than, those who surround and advise him.

Since the nationalisation of the press, Khartum newspapers are almost indistinguishable from one another. They only compete in sycophancy. But in the opinion of a journalist now in the city, it is not Numeiri but the men around him who cannot stand a hint of criticism.

It all sounds rather too optimistic. Numeiri ruthlessly carried through the execution of Communist rebels and he continues to arouse the people

against them. Not surprising, some innocent people, in universities, administration, trade unions, are paying a price.

Nevertheless Sudan still, quite a long way to go, in terms of bureaucratic crushing of spirit, to catch up with Egypt. Officials still speak remarkably freely and are capable of individual initiative. On seizure of power, Atta announced intention of purging the intelligence apparatus, but this has not yet been done.

There seems to have been certain amount of coercion getting officials to vote in general elections, though less regards the people at large. A final poll as announced will doubt be higher than it really was. But though Sudan is longer an open society it is yet a 99.99 per cent society. The question so many people are asking is what will do with the mandate he secured. Will he, Numeiri, curb the excesses of his men, or, as his head will be set

his own personal dictatorship

Why do they keep flying Pan Am?



"They can book you a worldwide trip, including hotels, while you wait. And confirmation comes through in seconds."



"There's something habit-forming about that 101 Pan Am 747 flight to New York. No scramble to get there at some impossible hour . . . a quiet drink before lunch . . . it's all very relaxed."



"Pan Am's new Youth Fares aren't just for students. For people under 26 like me there's a good chance of being sent to the States by the company. That's something new."



"Only Pan Am fly direct to 16 American cities. That's more than any other airline. I call that a real North Atlantic service."



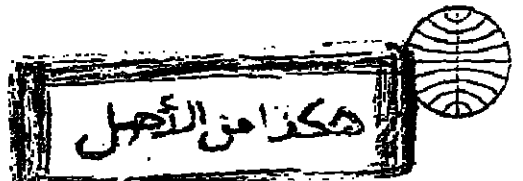
"There's imagination in Pan Am menus. I like this new thing of serving the food of the country you're going to. That's a nice idea."



"Not being a smoker, I'm grateful to Pan Am for setting aside a section of their 747 for non-smokers. Very civilised."

Pan Am regulars like the experience.

Why not join them? Call your Pan Am Travel Agent or Pan Am, 193 Piccadilly, London WY6AD. Tel: 01-734 7292.
Birmingham: 021-236 8731 • Manchester: 061-832 3981
Glasgow: 041-248 5744



Pan Am

France again paves way to West for Peking

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, September 28

China's first Minister to visit the West, other than for the Geneva conferences of 1954 and 1962, is on his way to Paris. Mr. Pai Hsiang-kuo, Minister of Foreign Trade, at the head of a delegation of a dozen strong, is expected to arrive tomorrow for a stay to last until October 11.

The team will be received by President Pompidou, the Prime Minister, M. Chaban-Delmas, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Schumann. Its programme includes visits to Lyons, Marseilles, and Toulouse.

Officially the group is described as a trade delegation, but its composition hints at a political character. The members include Mr. Fu Hao, director of the Bureau of General Affairs, Mr. Chen Teh-ho, assistant director of the Department of Western Europe and America in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Hsi Yeh-sheng, an assistant departmental director in the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Mr. Pai Hsiang-kuo, aged about 50, is one of the new men to emerge from the Cultural Revolution. He entered the administration early last year from the Army of Liberation, where he ended his career as vice-president of the Revolutionary Committee of Kouang-tung. He has never been a member of the party's central committee, but the fact that he visited Bucharest and Moscow this year and is expected to go

to Canada and Italy, is evidence of his status within the Government. France can claim to have been China's privileged Western interlocutor since 1964, when General de Gaulle was the first Western Head of State to recognise her and re-establish diplomatic relations.

Today, there are signs that Peking, looking out of its front window on the United States and peering backward at the Soviet Union, is increasingly interested in Western Europe. The Chinese have been openly approving of France's policy of independence and friendly co-existence with countries whose regimes they do not necessarily approve.

In the matter of trade, France's good intentions have so far greatly outstripped her achievements — as she has elsewhere on the other side of the Iron Curtain — though there has been noticeable progress since 1964.

Last year, she ranked six supplier to China, and served among her customers. Japan lengths ahead importer and exporter. Of European countries, Britain and Western Germany lead France as exporters to China, while other chief suppliers are Canada and Australia.

Corn represents rather more than a quarter of France's exports to China. Of the industrial products which make the balance, motor vehicle accounts for about 40 per cent, the total with machinery, chemical products, and iron and steel in descending order. These sections, plus electric and electronic equipment, leave room for expansion, bearing in mind China's large-scale programme of development and industrialisation.

Price for price, China is prepared to give preference to French goods, but has made clear that prices are not always competitive.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the person, may be sent to the Editor of The Guardian, 20, Bedford Square, London WC1N 3AU. Telephone: 01-637 7011 or Manchester 961-833. ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES should be sent to the Editor of The Guardian, 20, Bedford Square, London WC1N 3AU. Telephone: 01-637 7011 or Manchester 961-833. Births, marriages and deaths are not accepted by telephone.

BIRTHS
GALCOMBE.—On September 27, 1971, at 11, Macclesfield, Cheshire, a son, (new birth) and NICHOLAS, a son, both well.
BRADSHAW.—On September 24, 1971, at 11, Macclesfield, Cheshire, a son, (new birth) and NICHOLAS, a son, both well.
SIMON.—On September 27, 1971, at 11, Macclesfield, Cheshire, a son, (new birth) and NICHOLAS, a son, both well.

ENGAGEMENT
GOLDIE-WOODWARD.—The engagement of Michael Harold Dimeson, younger son of Squadron Leader Michael Dimeson, of the Royal Air Force, to the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Woodward, of 11, Macclesfield, Cheshire, is announced.

MARRIAGE
DODDS.—On September 25, at King's College, Oxford, the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. A. DODDS, of 11, Macclesfield, Cheshire, to Mr. and Mrs. A. DODDS, of 11, Macclesfield, Cheshire, is announced.

DEATHS
BUTTERLY.—On September 27, 1971, at 11, Macclesfield, Cheshire, a son, (new birth) and NICHOLAS, a son, both well.

IN Memoriam
COSTLEY.—Happy and loving memory of my dear husband, Mr. ROBERT COSTLEY, who died on September 27, 1971.

Removal of chrome ban opposed
Washington, September 28
Senator Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today put forward an amendment to counter the call by the Senate for the removal of the American embargo on Rhodesia chrome.

HOME NEWS

Fiske says decimals not to blame for food price rises

Lord Fiske, chairman of the Small Currency Board, yesterday criticised the suggestion that some traders used decimalisation as an excuse for excessive price rises.

He said that the board—which held its last meeting in London yesterday, one year earlier than originally planned—found no evidence that movements since D-day February could be attributed to decimalisation.

We believe that the vast majority of traders played fair converting their prices to the new money, and this seems to have been generally accepted.

Mr Anthony Beresford, president of the Food Manufacturers Federation and vice-chairman of H. J. Heinz, said yesterday that there was no evidence that advantage had been taken of decimalisation to cheat the housewife. Our experience, the housewife has much more intelligence than the Minister's credit for and is by means as confused today as yesterday.

He said that the real reasons for increased prices had been given by the Minister himself—world prices and inflation. The Minister himself—world prices and inflation. The Minister himself—world prices and inflation.

It was beyond the control of the Minister, and both of them

By DAVID GRAY

were outside the control of the food manufacturer, he said. Michael Barnes, the Labour Party's spokesman on food and food prices, said that earlier in the year Mr Prior had told the Commons that a survey by his Ministry had shown hardly any evidence of traders taking advantage of decimalisation. But the housewife had known for months what was happening to prices.

The latest statement casts serious doubt on the value of his own department's surveys to which he has attached great importance in the past. In the first year of the Tory Government we saw retail food prices rise by a record 12 per cent and what Mr Prior is trying to do now is to blame decimalisation for his own failure to tackle rocketing food prices.

Mr Barnes said. He said there was a need to devise more effective ways of measuring price movements which would reflect more accurately what the housewife knew to be true when she did her own shopping.

Mr Gordon Baker, of the Consumers' Union, predicted that the Government's second quarterly national food survey, which will be published soon, would show disastrous rises in food costs during the summer.

The inflation resulting from the introduction of decimal

currency will seem like a piddie compared with the mighty torrent which will follow the substitution of VAT (value added tax) for purchase tax and SET in June 1973. Sir Gerald Nabarro, Conservative MP for South Worcestershire, said at Rugby last night.

He claimed that shops would use VAT as an excuse to recover losses on purchase tax by marking prices up by at least 10p in the pound. "It is all a major part of Common Market inflation to bring our prices up to theirs." A piddie, he added for Mr Prior's benefit, is a Worcestershire dialect word for a stream.

'Reopen murder case' call

Mr Geoffrey Rhodes, Labour MP for Newcastle upon Tyne East, yesterday submitted evidence to Mr Maudling, the Home Secretary, about a four-year-old murder case which he wants reopened. He says he has the support of 50 MPs in his call for a public inquiry into the conviction of Michael Luvaglio and Dennis Stafford, who were given life sentences in 1967 for the murder of Angus Sibbett.

"During the last two days we have discussed the situation in Northern Ireland in all its aspects. We have done so fully recognising that each of us remains committed to his publicly stated position on the constitutional status of Northern Ireland; and we have been concerned to see whether, without prejudice to those positions, we can find some agreed means of enabling all the people of Northern Ireland to live in the conditions of peace and stability which any democracy should ensure to its citizens without regard to their religious or political convictions."

"We are at one in condemning any form of violence as an instrument of political pressure; and it is our common purpose to seek to bring violence, and internment, and all other emergency measures to an end without delay."

There was another side to the picture, he said. "The countryside in Britain, which we are so desirous of conserving, is for the greater part man-made. Anyone who has a garden knows what happens when nature is left to herself, and rank, and rampant growth prevails."

course, has emotional and religious overtones, which are difficult to deal with. But the problem is outstandingly one which requires concerted action. "Further, it is almost certain that the conservation problems will remain obdurate unless the individual demands on world resources are reduced."

People, especially the young, had become disenchanted with science and technology and were turning away from it. Via anarchy and violence, they were seeking an alternative cul-

ture, rather than face the world as it was.

Sir James said the concept that the "noble savage" had conserved his environment was a myth. Men had been polluting since the beginning.

There was another side to the picture, he said. "The countryside in Britain, which we are so desirous of conserving, is for the greater part man-made. Anyone who has a garden knows what happens when nature is left to herself, and rank, and rampant growth prevails."

course, has emotional and religious overtones, which are difficult to deal with. But the problem is outstandingly one which requires concerted action. "Further, it is almost certain that the conservation problems will remain obdurate unless the individual demands on world resources are reduced."

People, especially the young, had become disenchanted with science and technology and were turning away from it. Via anarchy and violence, they were seeking an alternative cul-

ture, rather than face the world as it was.

Sir James said the concept that the "noble savage" had conserved his environment was a myth. Men had been polluting since the beginning.

There was another side to the picture, he said. "The countryside in Britain, which we are so desirous of conserving, is for the greater part man-made. Anyone who has a garden knows what happens when nature is left to herself, and rank, and rampant growth prevails."

course, has emotional and religious overtones, which are difficult to deal with. But the problem is outstandingly one which requires concerted action. "Further, it is almost certain that the conservation problems will remain obdurate unless the individual demands on world resources are reduced."

People, especially the young, had become disenchanted with science and technology and were turning away from it. Via anarchy and violence, they were seeking an alternative cul-

ture, rather than face the world as it was.

Sir James said the concept that the "noble savage" had conserved his environment was a myth. Men had been polluting since the beginning.

There was another side to the picture, he said. "The countryside in Britain, which we are so desirous of conserving, is for the greater part man-made. Anyone who has a garden knows what happens when nature is left to herself, and rank, and rampant growth prevails."

course, has emotional and religious overtones, which are difficult to deal with. But the problem is outstandingly one which requires concerted action. "Further, it is almost certain that the conservation problems will remain obdurate unless the individual demands on world resources are reduced."

People, especially the young, had become disenchanted with science and technology and were turning away from it. Via anarchy and violence, they were seeking an alternative cul-



"We agree that we all deplore fire—and we'll ring each other up when we get any bright ideas on how to put it out"

Statement after Chequers talks

This agreed statement by the three Prime Ministers meeting at Chequers to discuss Northern Ireland was issued yesterday afternoon:

"During the last two days we have discussed the situation in Northern Ireland in all its aspects. We have done so fully recognising that each of us remains committed to his publicly stated position on the constitutional status of Northern Ireland; and we have been concerned to see whether, without prejudice to those positions, we can find some agreed means of enabling all the people of Northern Ireland to live in the conditions of peace and stability which any democracy should ensure to its citizens without regard to their religious or political convictions."

"We are at one in condemning any form of violence as an instrument of political pressure; and it is our common purpose to seek to bring violence, and internment, and all other emergency measures to an end without delay."

There was another side to the picture, he said. "The countryside in Britain, which we are so desirous of conserving, is for the greater part man-made. Anyone who has a garden knows what happens when nature is left to herself, and rank, and rampant growth prevails."

course, has emotional and religious overtones, which are difficult to deal with. But the problem is outstandingly one which requires concerted action. "Further, it is almost certain that the conservation problems will remain obdurate unless the individual demands on world resources are reduced."

People, especially the young, had become disenchanted with science and technology and were turning away from it. Via anarchy and violence, they were seeking an alternative cul-

ture, rather than face the world as it was.

Sir James said the concept that the "noble savage" had conserved his environment was a myth. Men had been polluting since the beginning.

There was another side to the picture, he said. "The countryside in Britain, which we are so desirous of conserving, is for the greater part man-made. Anyone who has a garden knows what happens when nature is left to herself, and rank, and rampant growth prevails."

course, has emotional and religious overtones, which are difficult to deal with. But the problem is outstandingly one which requires concerted action. "Further, it is almost certain that the conservation problems will remain obdurate unless the individual demands on world resources are reduced."

People, especially the young, had become disenchanted with science and technology and were turning away from it. Via anarchy and violence, they were seeking an alternative cul-

ture, rather than face the world as it was.

Sir James said the concept that the "noble savage" had conserved his environment was a myth. Men had been polluting since the beginning.

There was another side to the picture, he said. "The countryside in Britain, which we are so desirous of conserving, is for the greater part man-made. Anyone who has a garden knows what happens when nature is left to herself, and rank, and rampant growth prevails."

course, has emotional and religious overtones, which are difficult to deal with. But the problem is outstandingly one which requires concerted action. "Further, it is almost certain that the conservation problems will remain obdurate unless the individual demands on world resources are reduced."

People, especially the young, had become disenchanted with science and technology and were turning away from it. Via anarchy and violence, they were seeking an alternative cul-

ture, rather than face the world as it was.

Sir James said the concept that the "noble savage" had conserved his environment was a myth. Men had been polluting since the beginning.

There was another side to the picture, he said. "The countryside in Britain, which we are so desirous of conserving, is for the greater part man-made. Anyone who has a garden knows what happens when nature is left to herself, and rank, and rampant growth prevails."

course, has emotional and religious overtones, which are difficult to deal with. But the problem is outstandingly one which requires concerted action. "Further, it is almost certain that the conservation problems will remain obdurate unless the individual demands on world resources are reduced."

People, especially the young, had become disenchanted with science and technology and were turning away from it. Via anarchy and violence, they were seeking an alternative cul-

Tourists 'sold blood'

Young British tourists delayed in Greece because of a coach breakdown were forced to sell their blood to clinics to get cash, it was claimed yesterday.

Mrs P. Craddock, of Wexbridge, Surrey, said her daughter Susan, aged 20, had written a letter saying that some of the party had sold their blood. "I gather they did it to buy food and extras," Mrs Craddock said.

The party, who booked through Beachcomber Holidays, Chelmsford, were stranded at a Rafine camp site.

Mr Tony Salton, a director of the firm, said the coach was four days behind schedule. He said there had been places available on other coaches for the young people, but they had elected to stay on. "Any who did run short of money were provided with cash or meals," Mr Salton said.

After this statement was issued it was also announced that Mr Heath and Mr Lynch had agreed to keep in close communication with each other, personally, through their Ministerial colleagues, and at official level, as might be appropriate.

There was another side to the picture, he said. "The countryside in Britain, which we are so desirous of conserving, is for the greater part man-made. Anyone who has a garden knows what happens when nature is left to herself, and rank, and rampant growth prevails."

course, has emotional and religious overtones, which are difficult to deal with. But the problem is outstandingly one which requires concerted action. "Further, it is almost certain that the conservation problems will remain obdurate unless the individual demands on world resources are reduced."

People, especially the young, had become disenchanted with science and technology and were turning away from it. Via anarchy and violence, they were seeking an alternative cul-

ture, rather than face the world as it was.

Sir James said the concept that the "noble savage" had conserved his environment was a myth. Men had been polluting since the beginning.

There was another side to the picture, he said. "The countryside in Britain, which we are so desirous of conserving, is for the greater part man-made. Anyone who has a garden knows what happens when nature is left to herself, and rank, and rampant growth prevails."

course, has emotional and religious overtones, which are difficult to deal with. But the problem is outstandingly one which requires concerted action. "Further, it is almost certain that the conservation problems will remain obdurate unless the individual demands on world resources are reduced."

People, especially the young, had become disenchanted with science and technology and were turning away from it. Via anarchy and violence, they were seeking an alternative cul-

ture, rather than face the world as it was.

Sir James said the concept that the "noble savage" had conserved his environment was a myth. Men had been polluting since the beginning.

There was another side to the picture, he said. "The countryside in Britain, which we are so desirous of conserving, is for the greater part man-made. Anyone who has a garden knows what happens when nature is left to herself, and rank, and rampant growth prevails."

course, has emotional and religious overtones, which are difficult to deal with. But the problem is outstandingly one which requires concerted action. "Further, it is almost certain that the conservation problems will remain obdurate unless the individual demands on world resources are reduced."

People, especially the young, had become disenchanted with science and technology and were turning away from it. Via anarchy and violence, they were seeking an alternative cul-

ture, rather than face the world as it was.

Sir James said the concept that the "noble savage" had conserved his environment was a myth. Men had been polluting since the beginning.

There was another side to the picture, he said. "The countryside in Britain, which we are so desirous of conserving, is for the greater part man-made. Anyone who has a garden knows what happens when nature is left to herself, and rank, and rampant growth prevails."

course, has emotional and religious overtones, which are difficult to deal with. But the problem is outstandingly one which requires concerted action. "Further, it is almost certain that the conservation problems will remain obdurate unless the individual demands on world resources are reduced."

Bengal relief groups form world lobby

By MARTIN ADENEY

An international campaign by the voluntary relief agencies to force governments to supply massive aid to West Bengal refugees and to get an international relief operation under way in East Pakistan was announced yesterday.

It follows Monday's UN appeal for funds made in New Delhi. So far little more than a third of the UN's May target of £116 millions has been reached while refugee numbers have grown to 8.5 millions.

Announcing the campaign, Oxfam and War on Want yesterday called for the suspension of all military and economic aid to Pakistan. Mr Philip Jackson, Oxfam's head of communications, said that all reports pointed to "a worsening situation in India with more refugees crossing the border."

The food shortage in East Pakistan would be critical by late October and he criticised "the failing, feeble effort by the world community to act."

It was still possible to provide financial aid in West Bengal, but "a massive relief operation so structured that it does get food to people who need it and so prevents further mass waves of refugees," was needed in East Pakistan.

He said it was something very strange for Oxfam to ask for the suspension of aid to Pakistan but "governments should negotiate with the Pakistan Government and the guerrillas allow international forces to

supervise and distribute relief. The situation is way beyond the capacity of private organisations to cope. It does demand immediate government action.

"No effective political measures have yet been taken to heal the running sore which this problem has become. No adequate efforts have been made to get food to the people who need to eat it."

The campaign was agreed at a meeting of 10 charities in London last week. Oxfam had also had meetings with such charities as Caritas and the World Council of Churches in Geneva and the Pope had called a meeting of Catholic relief organisations.

Earlier Mr Alan Leather, Oxfam's assistant field director in West Bengal, said that conditions had worsened considerably in the last six weeks and he warned that tens of thousands of children might not survive the winter. "The amount of coughing going on around me was evidence of how much respiratory disease has already set in."

The British Government has agreed to a loan of more than £1M to the Tarbela Dam project in West Pakistan. The loan agreement was signed in Islamabad on Monday. Britain is still refusing to make new aid agreements with Pakistan, but the loan is regarded by the Government as part of a continuing commitment of £10 millions to the dam—even though individual payments are made annually.

He has had an opportunity to defend himself. After the inquiry, he said, Mr Maxwell and his legal advisers were given a full transcript of the proceedings to study.

Mr Maxwell, of Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, is seeking in the Vacation Court temporary orders stopping the Department of Trade and Industry inquiry into Pergamon Press and International Learning Systems Corporation until after the hearing of an action he is bringing. The hearing continues today.

Mr Justice Forbes asked: "Should not the inspectors have given him the opportunity to defend himself?" Mr Raymond Kidwell, QC, for the inspectors:

He has had an opportunity to defend himself. After the inquiry, he said, Mr Maxwell and his legal advisers were given a full transcript of the proceedings to study.

Mr Maxwell, of Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, is seeking in the Vacation Court temporary orders stopping the Department of Trade and Industry inquiry into Pergamon Press and International Learning Systems Corporation until after the hearing of an action he is bringing. The hearing continues today.

Mr Justice Forbes asked: "Should not the inspectors have given him the opportunity to defend himself?" Mr Raymond Kidwell, QC, for the inspectors:

He has had an opportunity to defend himself. After the inquiry, he said, Mr Maxwell and his legal advisers were given a full transcript of the proceedings to study.

Mr Maxwell, of Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, is seeking in the Vacation Court temporary orders stopping the Department of Trade and Industry inquiry into Pergamon Press and International Learning Systems Corporation until after the hearing of an action he is bringing. The hearing continues today.

Mr Justice Forbes asked: "Should not the inspectors have given him the opportunity to defend himself?" Mr Raymond Kidwell, QC, for the inspectors:

He has had an opportunity to defend himself. After the inquiry, he said, Mr Maxwell and his legal advisers were given a full transcript of the proceedings to study.

Mr Maxwell, of Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, is seeking in the Vacation Court temporary orders stopping the Department of Trade and Industry inquiry into Pergamon Press and International Learning Systems Corporation until after the hearing of an action he is bringing. The hearing continues today.

Mr Justice Forbes asked: "Should not the inspectors have given him the opportunity to defend himself?" Mr Raymond Kidwell, QC, for the inspectors:

He has had an opportunity to defend himself. After the inquiry, he said, Mr Maxwell and his legal advisers were given a full transcript of the proceedings to study.

Mr Maxwell, of Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, is seeking in the Vacation Court temporary orders stopping the Department of Trade and Industry inquiry into Pergamon Press and International Learning Systems Corporation until after the hearing of an action he is bringing. The hearing continues today.

Mr Justice Forbes asked: "Should not the inspectors have given him the opportunity to defend himself?" Mr Raymond Kidwell, QC, for the inspectors:

He has had an opportunity to defend himself. After the inquiry, he said, Mr Maxwell and his legal advisers were given a full transcript of the proceedings to study.

Mr Maxwell, of Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, is seeking in the Vacation Court temporary orders stopping the Department of Trade and Industry inquiry into Pergamon Press and International Learning Systems Corporation until after the hearing of an action he is bringing. The hearing continues today.



Liang Huan Lu

French Open Champion 1971; Winner of Philippine and Thailand Open Championships; runner-up in 1971 Open.

Bob Charles

Winner of Piccadilly World Match Play Championship 1969; New Zealand Open Champion 1965; Canadian Open 1968.

Arnold Palmer

Twice winner of Piccadilly World Match Play Championship; winner of Open Championship twice; winner of US Open; four times winner of US Masters; Ryder Cup Player.

Neil Coles

German Open Champion 1971; Ryder Cup Player.

Tony Jacklin

Winner of Open Championship 1969; US Open 1970; Ryder Cup Player.

Charles Coody

Winner of US Masters 1971; Ryder Cup Player.

Jack Nicklaus (HOLDER)

Winner of USA P.G.A. Championship 1971 and twice winner of Open and US Open Championships; winner of US Masters three times; Jack Nicklaus is the holder of the Piccadilly World Match Play Championship.

Gary Player

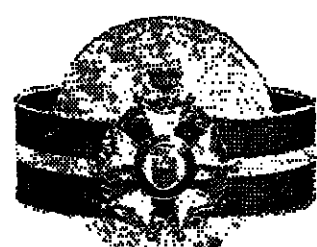
Three times winner of Piccadilly World Match Play Championship; past winner of US Open; twice winner of Open Championship; US Masters once; USA P.G.A. Champion once; six times winner of Australian & S. African Open.

The Piccadilly World Match Play Championship

where seven of the world's greatest golfers get defeated

At Wentworth on October 7th, 8th & 9th, eight of the world's top golfers compete in the Piccadilly World Match Play Championship. Once again to allow spectators to see the golf in comfort the number of tickets has been limited.

Get your tickets, price three pounds per day or a three day season ticket for seven pounds, from your pro or write to: Piccadilly Tournament Office, 27 Baker Street, London W1 enclosing a cheque or P.O. made payable to Carreras Ltd.



Labour corps of prisoners not likely

By MARTIN ADENEY

The Home Office, which has been considering some kind of national labour corps for convicted criminals as an alternative to the conventional prison, seems likely to come down against it.

Although Mr Maudling's hoped-for Criminal Justice Bill would, if it is introduced, include more provisions for compelling criminals to make financial restitution for their actions it is now not expected to move very far in the direction of Mr Justice Lawton's suggestion of an army-type labour corps.

This would undertake tasks such as the clearance of industrial waste, or preventing coastal erosion, both prohibitively costly in ordinary conditions.

The superficially attractive concept which might appeal both to liberal critics of the soul-destroying boredom of prison life and the "never done a hard day's work in his life" school meets with a number of difficulties. The first is that with a prison population over-crowded to bursting point, the Home Office is not finding enough prisoners apparently suitable for open prisons. This month, only 3,538 of the 4,215 places available in male open prisons were occupied.

Even the Prison Officers' Association's secretary, Mr F. G. Castell, who talks robustly of half the prisoners inside being types who prefer to have their three meals a day and be looked after, thinks the practical difficulties would rule it out. How are they going to be housed? Who is going to supervise them, except the prison officers?

The Wootton report last September on industrial rehabilitation said: "The administrative problems involved in ensuring that offenders carry out compulsory full-time work for payment are considerable, and we do not think that the expense involved in setting up and administering schemes of this sort would be justified."

With special public works programmes to relieve growing unemployment being talked about, there is now less reason to suppose that groups of prisoners operating like railway navvies or itinerant building labour would be acceptable.

Which is not to say that the question of work for prisoners is not causing concern. How, Mr Castell asks, when a prisoner works a maximum of perhaps 22 hours a week, can he be expected to go out prepared to hold down a job with a 40-hour week? As it is in some

Prison bomb inquiry

Police and prison officers are investigating how explosives got into the possession of prisoners at Dartmoor.

A small bomb in a fish paste jar which was found inside the prison 12 days ago, contained nitroglycerine absorbed in wood pulp.

Prison officials, who were tipped off about the device, handed it to a naval bomb disposal officer.

"It could have been nasty had it gone off," an official said. "But the only damage would probably have come from glass in the jar fragments."

The Home Office said yesterday that no prisoners would have access to explosives; the contents must have been smuggled into the prison.

The jar was found hidden in a small room where prison officers have cups of tea during working hours.

ONE OF the strangest, and least expected, developments in the by-election at Macclesfield, where polling takes place tomorrow, has been the failure of the Common Market to achieve any kind of impact as an issue in its own right. The great debate, in Macclesfield as much as anywhere else, has been a flop.

The reasons for this, in a situation which might have provided the ideal forum before the party conferences and the parliamentary debate, are both complex and fascinating. They are to be found not among the electorate but among the candidates who have sought, and gratefully found, escape in the embattled positions of instant politics.

The Common Market, which all parties agree is the most fundamental issue to face the country since the war, has been treated by at least two of the candidates as though it were a nuisance. Only the Liberal, who has nothing to lose, has emphasised his abiding faith one way or the other, but even he has submitted to the pressures of the moment and has refused to see the by-election as a "barometer of opinion" on Europe.

In two senses, at least, he has been right. The first is that Macclesfield has been caught up in the anxieties about high unemployment and the cost of living, which had to be given a priority and would have coloured the outcome in any case. The other was expressed by a voter at a factory-gate meeting held by Labour on Monday: "I think it's very

wrong that the public still doesn't know why it's supposed to be a good thing to go into Europe when it's going to cost us so much money."

Both Labour and Conservative candidates have been prevented from adopting a convincing stand on the issue by the ambivalence of their own position. There was no possibility of a clear perspective emerging from a debate between a candidate representing a party that had changed its mind and another candidate representing a party with whose views he had only just begun to concur.

The Conservative, Mr Nicholas Winterton, has never appeared to be more than a reluctant European, and yesterday he emphasised that his interest in the Common Market was entirely economic and on no account political. He has, week by week, to Britain's right of veto in Europe like a man clinging to a providential lifeline, offering it as one of the chief reasons for his conversion to the faith, even though it has never been seriously suggested that Britain would have entered the EEC without it.

His attitude to the issue has been one of the main sources of discontent among an electorate expected but a deeper confusion which adds to the gloom over the country's economic position. Macclesfield knows no

Escape into instant politics

suspicious of the Common Market — though local industrialists are largely in favour — and it would not have been politically impossible for Mr Winterton, with his background of opposition, to have expressed a sympathy with this suspicion while accepting democratically the majority opinion of his party. It would have enabled him to explain the rights and wrongs of the case, and how he proposed to use his influence, without risking his credibility by swivelling on his platform only days before the campaign started.

The Labour candidate, Mrs Diana Jevons, refuses to acknowledge that the Conservatives will take Britain into Europe and insists that the results of the by-election could have an important bearing on the Conservatives' decision in Parliament. She fears that entry could increase unemployment because sections of British industry would find it hard to meet Continental competition, but she advocates a "Customs union," which would just as effectively remove tariff barriers.

The result of all this is not the shining light of reason that an electorate might have expected but a deeper confusion which adds to the gloom over the country's economic position. Macclesfield knows no

more about the Common Market now than it did three weeks ago, and for either of the main parties to claim any credit for their stand from the by-election result will be a poor sham.

There are two independent anti-Common Market candidates, Mr Reginald Simmerson and Mr Robert Goodall.

Yesterday Mrs Jevons offered her version of what had become the main issues. She said: "First, I am increasingly sure that what concerns most people here is the problem of jobs and unemployment. No one is unworried about it, and no one feels absolutely secure in his job. Second, I have noticed an increasing feeling that if we go into Europe the job situation will get worse. Third, rising prices now concern not only women but their husbands who have become aware of the difficulty with the weekly budget."

"There are two other issues frequently mentioned. The withdrawal of free school milk is something which people dislike because it is known how little it would cost relatively to restore it. And the other is pensions, which worry the elderly a great deal, because even under the new scheme increases can be made only every two years. The Common Market I would now put fourth in the list of main issues."

Throughout the campaign, Mr Winterton has complained that Mrs Jevons has produced no constructive policies of her own and has done nothing but attack the record of the Conservatives. Yesterday he accused Labour of spreading gloom about the unemployment figures, which everyone knew were "tragic". What was needed was a new confidence in industry, and this was slowly growing.

Mr Winterton has left hardly any current (and latent) controversy untapped — from Northern Ireland to capital punishment (for which he prefers the euphemism "ultimate deterrent") and Russian spies — as ballast for his theme of "personal responsibility, patriotism, and loyalty". These beliefs are the qualities which have made Macclesfield loyal to the Conservatives and, in spite of the Government's difficulties, will give him victory tomorrow.

The Liberal, Mr Michael Hammond, claims that he is gaining "a lot of support" from Conservatives who believe in the Common Market and are disillusioned with their own candidate. He says the evidence suggests that he will get 20 to 25 per cent of the poll, compared with 14.6 per cent at the general election, and that this

could even be enough to win the seat in a low turnout.

But the real imponderable of the by-election remains the extent of disaffection by habitual Conservative supporters. Labour makes no real claim to have advanced its total support more than marginally, but it is confident that, faced with an opportunity of victory in Macclesfield for the first time, its voters will turn out tomorrow. For once, it seems it is the Conservatives who are haunted by the fear of abstentions.

Macclesfield, with 74,000 electors, is Conservative by both habit and inclination. Its traditions are those of small industrial and rural communities where change, though painful, has never been savage. It has had until now an innate mistrust of socialism which no outside pressures have ever dispelled. It will not vote easily. Labour's best hope tomorrow seems to lie in a relatively low poll: 60 per cent or less (compared with 76 per cent last year) could give them victory. Any higher poll progressively reduces their chances, or as the Conservatives prefer to put it, "increases the Tory majority". It would be a foolish man who said more than that a Labour win at Macclesfield would be a sensation.

Dennis Johnson



DAWIE de VILLIERS (left), captain of the Springboks' rugby team from South Africa, whose tour was hampered last year by anti-apartheid demonstrators. He arrived at the Hain prosecution case at Bow Street Court, London, yesterday with Wilf Isaacs, leader of the white cricket team from South Africa which toured this country in 1970

Transport key to rural jobs

By DAVID GRAY

Better transport services in the country would do a great deal to increase the job opportunities of children in rural areas. This is one of the conclusions of an inquiry into the employment prospects of children in Herefordshire villages carried out by Susan Hale for the Herefordshire Community Council.

Since the war, the county's population outside the city of Hereford has fallen to 50,000, the equivalent of the population of High Wycombe spread over 750 square miles. Mrs Hale, analysing the chances of saving the deserted villages, has traced the progress of 82 children who were on the point of leaving two Herefordshire village schools at the ages of 15 and 16 in 1968. She also examined attitudes to employment among 29 students at Hereford Technical College. These were the young people "who could be expected to become skilled craftsmen and women and on whom the economic future of the community would largely depend."

Both the transport problem and the size of Herefordshire's rural area make the task of the county's youth employment service difficult. It is hard, she says, to visit schools on an informal basis when a 50-mile drive is involved and also to keep details of job vacancies in the many scattered and very small places of employment. "It is doubtful whether the employers (small shopkeepers, etc.) in towns and villages make much use of the service—they rely more on the local grapevine for information."

Out of the 120 children interviewed, only 15 said that they had been influenced in their choice of job by the Youth Employment Officer, and seven said the service had placed them in their first job. "Long and difficult journeys to the office undoubtedly deterred some children from consulting the service after leaving school."

Mrs Hale found that most of the children interviewed had precise ideas about what they wanted to do and that the

majority of them were fairly realistic. Parents' views played an important part in the choice of job and behind some families seemed to lurk a remote archetypal relation whose opinions were sought in a family crisis.

Country children were inclined to extravagant dreams than town children. One wanted to be a pop singer, a racing driver, or a detective, and another wanted to be a hostess was fully prepared to slog at "O" levels. They wanted interesting, non-repetitive, jobs rather than low wages. Whereas London children interviewed in a recent survey expected quickly to be earning more than £20 a week, most of the Herefordshire children agreed—or paid lip service to the fact—that they must accept low wages while learning the job.

When it came to second interviews the five boys who had chosen farming were happy and contented. A boy who would have been happy as a village policeman had failed the necessary examination and had somewhat reluctantly become a garage mechanic. There had been some casualties among the girls who had wanted to be hairdressers, but they seemed also to be a measure of contentment.

Transport remained a problem, particularly for those who wanted further education. Some boys joined the services just because this was easiest way of acquiring the skills they needed.

One boy joined the RAF as a catering apprentice. "Oh, I would have thought that might as well have gone to the catering department at Hereford Technical College, one visited his home. The 14 mile and a half could only be covered in Jeep, on horse back, or on foot, first up a steep track where the hedges made overhead and a stream ran down the middle, and then across a meadow. Once on a minor road, it was still three miles to the bus stop."

("The Idle Hill," Bedfordshire Square Press, £1.50)

Airport plea to Queen

By our Air Correspondent

THE Private Residents' Association of Lowfield Heath, on the perimeter of Gatwick Airport—London, has appealed for the Queen's help in escaping "the increasingly intolerable jet noise 400 yards or less from our homes." The association claims to have been promised by Surrey County Council that the issue of whether the British Airports Authority should buy up the village or free it for private development would be settled by tomorrow. But, because of the Government's decision that there shall be no second runway at Gatwick, the council has given the BAA a further two months to make up its mind.

In a telegram to the Queen, the Lowfield Heath association protests that the council has betrayed the residents' good faith. In an effort to bring a decision forward, they have decided to take their grievance to the county offices at Kingston-upon-Thames.

By our Correspondent

Mr James Prior yesterday warned farmers against a drift away from meat production to offset the increased costs of the Common Market.

The Minister for Agriculture said that grain prices would go up on entry and the trend would be to produce more at home. But he believed in a balanced increase between livestock and cereals.

"I hope very much we can do this not only from the agricultural point of view but also because we are going to need the meat. We'll need the meat in this country and we'll need it to export to the Continent too."

In both high quality beef and high quality sheep, particularly lamb, we have great opportunities if and when we go into the Common Market.

Mr Prior was opening a £250,000 cattle market at King's Lynn. The trend in Norfolk, he said, was that farmers were getting out of livestock and concentrating on arable and cereal crops.

● BRIDGE and CHESS now appear in Monday's Guardian

The magazine for men

NEW AUTOBIOGRAPHIES
Malcolm Muggeridge
Graham Greene

FICTION
by William Styron
John Updike

FOCUS
Germaine Greer on Norman Mailer
Rex Reed on Tennessee Williams

ON SALE NOW

BKT
for the best in print

All types of print for Banking, Insurance, Finance, Shipping and Commercial companies.

BROWN KNIGHT & TRUSCOTT LTD.
Printers & Publishers
11-12 Bury Street, St Mary Axe, London, EC3 5AP. Tel: 01-525 547

Print pay talks pause

No agreement was reached yesterday between national newspaper publishers and representatives of 800 Fleet Street and Manchester engineering maintenance workers who met to discuss a pay claim. The engineers, members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, were not included in last week's settlement of the printing dispute which had led to the suspension

of national and Sunday newspapers. Mr W. McLoughlin, the union's divisional organiser, said the publishers had been asked to reflect on an improved offer and they had agreed to report back to a full council of the Newspaper Publishers' Association.

The union's claim was for a 10 per cent increase. An offer of 4.25 per cent had been rejected.

Barrister 'staged sit-down at Scotland Yard'

Mr Francis Bennion, the barrister who is bringing a private prosecution against the Young Liberals' chairman, Mr Peter Hain, said yesterday that he had staged a "sit-down" at Scotland Yard after police had said that they were not prepared to cooperate with him.

Mr Bennion, of The Old Rectory, Farleigh, Surrey, was being arrested by Mr Brian Capstick at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, about which he had not brought an action against others to whom Mr Hain referred in his book, "Don't Play with Apartheid."

Mr Bennion said he had obtained records of convictions resulting from various demonstrations, but the police were not prepared to cooperate in any way with him.

"I was so incensed that I staged a sit-down at the Yard until I got the senior officer to come and talk to me," Mr Bennion said. "When finally he appeared, he told me that it was not the usual practice to provide notes of evidence, and the only thing I had a right to was a record of conviction."

Mr Bennion said that if he thought the statements in Mr Hain's book were evidence sufficient in law to file conspiracy charges against the people Mr Hain had named, he would have wished to name them in the charges.

Mr Hain, of Gwendoline Avenue, Putney, London, who is also chairman of the British Action Committee against Racism, is being prosecuted on summary charges which allege conspiracy to prevent the 1970 South African cricket tour of England, and four other counts involving sports fixtures.

Mr Capstick said: "If Mr Hain is being prosecuted on the basis that there is no right to a record of conviction, then I am surprised by reports on your visit to Scotland Yard."

Apparently you did not inform the local authority that you were coming, nor did you make any arrangements to meet them to discuss business.

"Instead, I understand, they

demonstrate, and a private prosecutor does a demonstration at Scotland Yard, it is something one could inquire about in this prosecution," Mr Bennion did not comment.

The secretary of Essex County Cricket Club, Major Charles Brown, of Colchester, said South African, and Essex players seemed rather non-plussed when demonstrators came on to the field. He denied that he saw any Essex player kicking a demonstrator in the back.

Mr Dawie de Villiers, captain of the South African rugby team which toured Britain, said that as the tour progressed, a "war of nerves" had developed between the demonstrators and the players.

The case was adjourned until Thursday: Mr Hain was remanded on £100 bail.

● Thirty-three sponsors, including Lord Boyle, the Rt Rev. Trevor Huddleston, Bishop of Stepney, and Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, MP, have put their names to a fund set up by Lord Avebury to pay Mr Hain's costs. In an appeal for sponsors, Lord Avebury, the fund chairman, said: "We understand that Mr Bennion is backed by powerful South African interests, whereas Peter Hain is having to depend on legal aid."

He said Mr Hain had already incurred £150 costs in connection with the application for mandamus by Mr Bennion at South-west London court. The application had been dismissed, but the divisional court had not awarded costs.

Objects of the fund include paying any costs or fines which may be awarded against Mr Hain, financing note-taking, and paying other expenses not covered by legal aid.

The National Council for Civil Liberties Defence Fund will receive any money not used by the fund.

By our Correspondent

Mr Julian Amery, the Minister of Housing, has been asked by Mr Jo Grimond, MP for Orkney and Shetland, if using an official visit to the islands to make party propaganda.

In a letter to the Minister, released yesterday, Mr Grimond writes: "I am surprised by reports on your visit to Shetland and Orkney. Apparently you did not inform the local authority that you were coming, nor did you make any arrangements to meet them to discuss business."

"Instead, I understand, they

were, at least in Shetland, asked to a reception given by the Conservative Party for which tickets were sold. I understand also that you made there a party political speech."

"Of course, the Conservative party in Orkney and Shetland is in pretty poor shape, but I would not have thought so bad that it must resort to this kind of behaviour."

Mr Amery travelled in an RAF Andover aircraft for his visit to the islands which took place at the time of the Westminster debate on Northern Ireland.

By our Correspondent

The committee will not object to this proposal at a public inquiry to be held on October 26 provided the board progressively restores and landscapes the site for country park with at least 100 acres suitable for water recreation, over the five years of mining.

By MICHAEL PARKIN

A COUNTRY park is to be created at Haworth, home of the Brontë family and England's second literary shrine.

The West Riding planning committee has agreed with the Craven Water Board to lease 177 acres at Penistone

Park for Bronte moors

hill, just outside the village, for 999 years.

The planning committee also has plans for a country park north of Winterset Reservoir, near Wakefield, where the National Coal Board is proposing to mine for opencast coal.

The committee will not object to this proposal at a public inquiry to be held on October 26 provided the board progressively restores and landscapes the site for country park with at least 100 acres suitable for water recreation, over the five years of mining.

By our Correspondent

● BRIDGE and CHESS now appear in Monday's Guardian

Did you know that we publish an international weekly edition of The Guardian called

THE GUARDIAN WEEKLY

No sell-out to Smith

Agreement with the Sun

Britain's moral duty

Available on subscription, we will post it to your friends, relations, or business associates abroad for as little as 10p per week anywhere in the world by surface mail, or by fast airmail service (see rates below).

Send in the completed order form and leave the rest to us (we will even remind you when the subscription expires and send you a preprinted envelope for your reply).

Send THE GUARDIAN WEEKLY to (write name and address of friend here):

Name and Address

Every week for 1 year commencing (Date)

I enclose cheque/P.O. money order for £ (make cheque payable to Guardian Newspapers Ltd.)

Your Name and Address

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By surface mail abroad £5.20

BY AIRMAIL

Europe, Middle East, North Africa £6.24

Americas, Africa, India, Pakistan, Malaysia £7.00

Far East, Australasia £7.80

Cheaper rates apply for 2 year subscriptions.

Send to THE GUARDIAN WEEKLY

164 Deansgate Manchester, M60 2RR.



Major John Blashford-Snell, the leader, with two of the women members of the 1971-2 Trans-Americas Expedition. They are Miss Caroline Oxton, of Colchester (left), in charge of animal transport, and Miss Rosemary Allhusen, scientific secretary, of Norfolk, beside one of the two Range-Rovers which they will use on the expedition.

All set for last great journey on earth

By Campbell Page

A BRITISH Army expedition will make the first attempt this winter to drive across the two Americas—13,000 miles from Anchorage in Alaska to Tierra del Fuego in Chile.

The difficult section is the 250-mile Darien Gap, a stretch of jungle, swamp, ravines, and mountains in Panama and Colombia which no vehicles have ever crossed.

During Operation Darien, the 1971-2 Trans-Americas Expedition will tackle this area of primary jungle and mangrove swamps, plagued with mosquitoes and skin diseases and inhabited by snakes and alligators, with two Range-Rovers.

The expedition's leader, Major John Blashford-Snell of the Royal Engineers, said yesterday that he expects to advance through this section at the rate of 14 to three miles a day. Captain Peter Marett estimated that they would have to make 125 bridges from local trees in one stretch of 180 miles.

The expedition is also taking a large inflatable raft for crossing big rivers. A team of 24 pack horses will carry some supplies, while others will be dropped by aircraft. The expedition will use smoke cartridges to show the aircraft its position through the thick jungle.

Meanwhile the services are experimenting in Singapore with special parachutes to drop supplies. The parachutes, it is assumed, will get caught by the high tree cover, so supplies will be attached to a 200ft rope that will allow them to crash through to the ground.

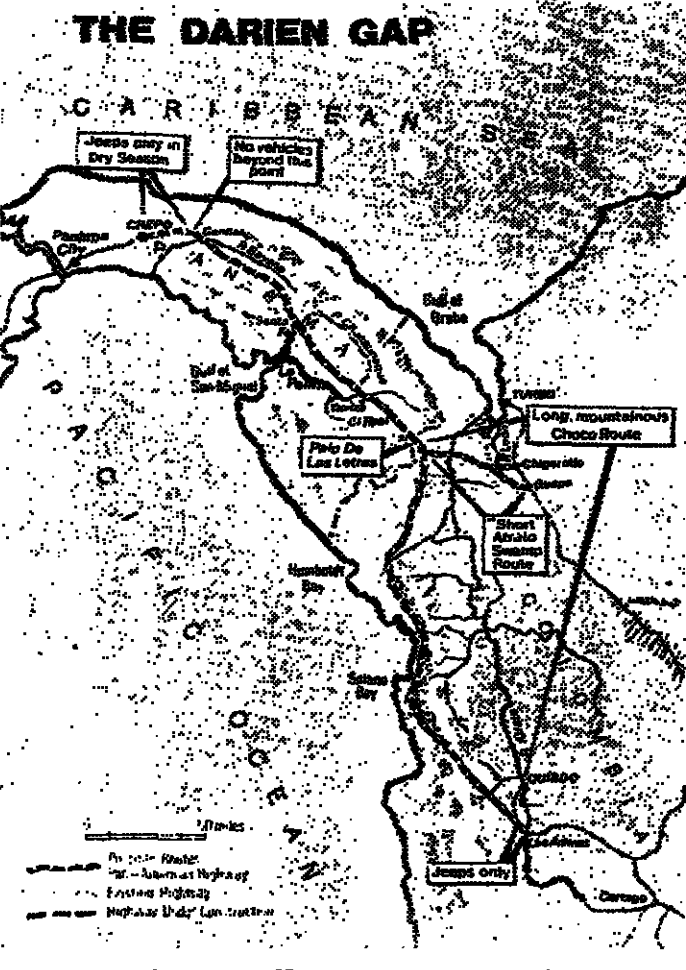
A reconnaissance report.

The expedition will report back on possible routes, but its main scientific aim is to study the ecology of the area before it is changed by the completion of the highway.

There will be 57 members, including four teenagers and four women. It will include scientists from the British Museum and from British and American universities.

The complete journey will last from late November to early May and the crossing of the Darien Gap is scheduled from January 15 to April 10.

Major Blashford-Snell, who is 34, has led 10 previous expeditions, including the first descent and exploration of the Blue Nile in Ethiopia. Lieut-Col. J. C. du Parc Braham, chairman of the Trans-Americas Committee, described the crossing of the Darien Gap as probably "the last great journey left on earth."



A way to save the land

Professional men like surveyors should not use only their professional expertise but also give personal leadership to ordinary people now facing the challenge of conservation, said Mr Charles Quant, chairman of the North Wales projects group of the Prince of Wales committee, addressing the North Wales branch of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors at Ruthin yesterday.

Mr Quant said that with all the power at his command the surveyor could change the landscape for good or ill. With his pencil he could draw up schemes to make more of an impact on the landscape than the glaciers which carved the mountains and valleys out of the primeval rock.

It was therefore all the more important to use that power responsibly and give a lead to public and private clients not to destroy the quality of the landscape.

Mr Quant said that the Prince of Wales was continuing to lead the committee he formed during the European Conservation Year but leadership at all levels was needed.

Mrs Thatcher, the Secretary for Education, has been asked to stop schools banning children from taking milk to school. Miss Joan Lester, Labour MP for Eton and Slough, has told her in a letter that she has received complaints that milk cannot be bought in primary schools and that pupils are stopped from bringing it.

"Since you explained quite clearly that milk would be available to be purchased in schools, I would like to know what action you propose to take to honour that undertaking, and if you will inform local education authorities that children are not to be prevented from bringing their own milk if their parents so wish," she wrote.

Mr Justice Kilner-Brown dismissed an appeal by Detective Sergeant Robin Constable who is suing Jagger, against the setting aside of the subpoena by a High Court master. Mr Havers has been retained by Jagger in the action, which arises from Jagger's conviction last year for possessing cannabis.

Leisure on the brink of change

Britain stands on the brink of a leisure revolution, Mr H. T. Hitchen, president of the Institute of Baths Management, said in his presidential conference address at Blackpool yesterday. The revolution would follow Common Market entry.

Already, thousands of skilled Britons were working in West Germany for more money and security, shorter hours and better holidays, he told the swimming pool men.

"With the removal of barriers, undoubtedly, British employers will gradually have to concede Common Market standards and an increase in both affluence and leisure will have considerable repercussions on recreation services."

Luxurious standards Mr Hitchen forecast that luxurious standards of service would be expected. Workers would demand more varied recreations.

It was essential that politicians should realise that failure to plan for future leisure needs would channel surplus affluence and leisure time into undesirable outlets. The positive use of leisure was a tremendous force for social good. But a society unprepared could disintegrate when exposed to prosperity.

Jagger case appeal fails

A move to subvert Mr Michael Havers, QC, MP as a witness in a libel action against Mick Jagger, failed in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Kilner-Brown dismissed an appeal by Detective Sergeant Robin Constable who is suing Jagger, against the setting aside of the subpoena by a High Court master. Mr Havers has been retained by Jagger in the action, which arises from Jagger's conviction last year for possessing cannabis.

Jobs black spots get extra £50M

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

The Government is to spend an extra £50 millions capital works in the development and intermediate areas in a specific attempt to reduce unemployment.

Announcing this at a Tory conference in Nottingham yesterday, Mr William Whitelaw, Leader of the House of Commons, said: "Don't let anyone tell you this Government doesn't care."

We are showing our care with cash—hard cash to create new jobs. This statement may do a little to undo the unfortunate effect the advice given in Sheffield Monday by Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, to get rid of the enormous obsession with unemployment, and to stop this in perspective."

His undoing of Sir John is come by some Conservative. The late Iain Macleod, as he was Shadow Chancellor, attacked the Labour Government for allowing unemployment to reach an acceptable level. Today's is much higher.

Mr Whitelaw referred to an announcement that £100 millions would be spent over the next two years on capital works in the development areas—£46 millions; and capital works—now £150 millions.

Council vetoes Latin

By our Correspondent

TO USE Latin names for roads is asking for trouble, a parish council has decided.

It was given a choice of six names for two roads on a new estate—Opus, Orum, Ortus, the Olympus, Opidium, and Quirinus—but each was rejected amid peals of laughter from members of parish council at Bracknell, Berkshire.

One member, Mr Francis Dixon, felt the names might be rather dangerous. He said yesterday: "They could be open to subtle amendment, and end up semi-obscene."

Easthampstead rural council has been asked to put forward "better alternatives."

The names were drawn up by a member of the London firm which built the 285-house estate. A spokesman said: "We were asked to supply one-word names for these roads, using the letters O and Q. This is to fit in with a unique alphabetical system of naming estates at Bracknell."

It did not give us a great deal of scope, but as the site has connections with the Romans, the Latin names were chosen. I think they are rather appropriate."

Fewer new VD cases

By our own Reporter

In spite of an overall rise in new cases of venereal diseases in England and Wales last year, there were fewer new cases of syphilis and the percentage increase in cases of gonorrhoea dropped by half compared with 1969.

Last year, 58,081 new cases of venereal diseases were reported by clinics in England and Wales, the Department of Health and Social Security said yesterday. This was an increase of 3,349.

The detailed figures for the main infections were: gonorrhoea 17,764 new cases (61,260 in 1969); syphilis 3,260 (3,413 in 1969); and Chancroid 50 (59 in 1969).

The figures were described as disappointing by Dr Duncan Catterall, president of the Medical Society for the Venereal Diseases. He said that there had been a steady rise in spite of the measures being taken by the DHSS to stem the diseases. However, it was encouraging that syphilis was under control.

Dr Catterall said that there was no sign that overall incidence of VD would drop. The social and medical factors which produced the current situation would continue to operate throughout the 1970s. More money was needed for warning campaigns, clinics, staff, and research. But public awareness of the dangers was growing, and the present rise was less than in many other countries.

Sergeant handed over to army

An army staff sergeant was handed over to an army escort yesterday after spending two nights at Hounslow police station. He had made a statement there in connection with the death of his wife in Singapore several years ago. A Southern Command spokesman said later: "A soldier is helping military police in certain inquiries."

Traffic wardens 'could help police more'

By our Correspondent

A WIDER range of duties for traffic wardens was suggested in Edinburgh yesterday by Mr David Gray, HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary, to become "the eyes and ears of the police."

He warmly praised the job already being done by traffic wardens in many parts of Scotland when he spoke at a press conference held in connection with the publication of his report for 1970.

Mr Gray, explaining that he was expressing a personal view in advocating an extension of duties for wardens, said he did not wish to extend their powers. Wardens would not have power of arrest beyond that held by any citizen under Common Law.

He said that in several parts of Scotland wardens were already voluntarily taking on duties beyond those of traffic.

Some were now carrying about with them lists of stolen property being sought by the police, chasing children, off bus shelters,

keeping an eye on places such as public parks to prevent vandalism, and calling a policeman when one was wanted. Some were carrying personal radios.

"We find these men doing an excellent job, the sort of job that model citizens do," Mr Gray said. "We would like to see the warden become the eyes and ears of the police as a police auxiliary. We are shattered at the idea of wardens developing into a separate traffic corps."

The Secretary for Scotland, Mr Gordon Campbell, recently made an order which empowers chief constables to employ traffic wardens on a wider range of duties—but only duties confined to traffic.

An official of the Scottish Home and Health Department said: "I do not see any prospect of the Secretary of State going beyond that for the present. Mr Gray is looking much further ahead."

Commenting on the fact

CITIZEN adding machines for carefree days of reckoning

The Citizen range includes the 2108 adding machine, the 310 multiplier and the 410 calculator. Each the world's fastest of its type. They look good, operate easily, and last. Their works are nitrified steel. Their special features make them exceptional value—buy or lease. Citizen machines are used in over 50 decimal countries. Try one soon—it will account for a lot of business.

Ask your dealer for a Citizen demonstration, or write: Office & Electronic Machines Ltd., 140/154 Borough High Street, London, S.E.1. Tel: 01-407 3191.

Your short cut to a good investment

I've got some money which I could invest. But I don't want it to be tied up so that I can't get it when I want it. I want as high a rate of interest as possible, with income tax paid. I don't want to have to bother with paying the income tax myself. I want to start my account with £..... and be able to add to it by any amount at any time. My money must be absolutely secure. I am sending off this coupon on the understanding that Nationwide can meet all these requirements. So please send me a colour brochure giving full details of what Nationwide has to offer.

Name _____ (BLOCK LETTERS, PLEASE)
Address _____

To: Nationwide Building Society, New Oxford House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6PW
Tel: 01-242 8822

Nationwide Building Society
Britain's third largest building society
Funds exceed £25,000,000. Authorised for Investment by Trustees.
Member of the Building Societies Association.

BKT MAXI
the most popular theatre weekend in London Town
Featuring an attractive bedroom with TV, private bath and shower; 2 nights accommodation; full English breakfast; table d'hôte; bar; cinema; and a ticket to the theatre of your choice.
£14-75 per person (3 nights £19-75)
For more information leaflet in newspapers write or phone
KENSINGTON PALACE HOTEL
London W8 5AF
Phone: 01-537 8121 or book through any authorised Travel Agent

Value added tax 'will hit poor hardest'

By our own reporter

Value added tax, which the Government wants to introduce in 1973, will fall hardest on the poor, the deputy general secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Association, Mr Frank Swift, said yesterday.

"It is a tax on need and therefore a tax on the needy," he said. Its great value to the State was that it provided an immediate and certain source of revenue, but it had a cost in terms of social justice: it appeared to bear more heavily on the lower income groups and larger families.

Rates critics 'drivel'

Talk of local rates causing hardship was largely "cant and drivel," a conference in Brighton was told yesterday. Professor A. R. Illersie, professor of Social Studies at Bedford College, said too much attention had been paid to indiscriminate criticism of municipal rates. He was addressing the Valuation and Valuation Association's annual conference.

When one takes into account that over half the householders in England and Wales are owner-occupiers... and a further third of all householders live in subsidised municipal housing, any talk of hardship imposed by the local rate can be regarded largely as cant and drivel.

"These constitute, as a group, the wealthiest members of the community and, in some cases, they are undoubtedly subsidised by the poorest ratepayers whose interests they profess to serve by criticising the local rate," he said.

Professor Illersie said he thought that with a proper valuation in 1973 and an effective system of rate rebates for lower income groups, the rates could generate an even higher revenue.

A small group of finance advisers from local government could be set up to advise the Government, Mr A. Walter said, the association's president said.

He said that the Government's Green Paper on local government finance offered the association the chance to influence the central Government's decision on the total of local government spending.

He said that the Government also wanted to see the White Paper "Fair Deal for Housing" as a "reformers' delight and a financial officers' nightmare." The reform would end as so many other reforms—adding to the local authorities' burdens in cost and administration.

"Their shoulders have to be broadened," he said. "They must say 'No.' They have to shuffle their staffs and get on with any new administrative obligation."

Mr Baird said that the negotiations would be considerable. Fair rents would have to be assessed for about 45 million council houses.

Mr Swift, who has studied German and Dutch experience with VAT for the federation, said that the Dutch Finance Minister had conceded to him that VAT considerably worsened living conditions for the working class in Holland, until, under the threat of a general strike, the Government brought in statutory price control.

Addressing the Rating and Valuation Conference at Brighton, Mr Swift said it was not too late to press the Government to modify and mellow the harshness of the impact of VAT.

He was responding to a suggestion by Professor A. R. Illersie, professor of social studies at Bedford College, London, that the collection and, in the first instance, the revenue of VAT should be handed over to local government. It was a fragile, vulnerable kite which Professor Illersie admitted had no hope of being flown, and it was duly shot down by local government speakers, who found it unworkable, undesirable, and unlikely.

But this was no reason, Professor Illersie contended, why the idea should not be tossed at Whitehall as a test of how genuine its concern was that local government should be financially independent. The debate was ultimately about who should take the decisions which affected people's lives, he said.

But this was no reason, Professor Illersie contended, why the idea should not be tossed at Whitehall as a test of how genuine its concern was that local government should be financially independent. The debate was ultimately about who should take the decisions which affected people's lives, he said.

But this was no reason, Professor Illersie contended, why the idea should not be tossed at Whitehall as a test of how genuine its concern was that local government should be financially independent. The debate was ultimately about who should take the decisions which affected people's lives, he said.

But this was no reason, Professor Illersie contended, why the idea should not be tossed at Whitehall as a test of how genuine its concern was that local government should be financially independent. The debate was ultimately about who should take the decisions which affected people's lives, he said.

But this was no reason, Professor Illersie contended, why the idea should not be tossed at Whitehall as a test of how genuine its concern was that local government should be financially independent. The debate was ultimately about who should take the decisions which affected people's lives, he said.

But this was no reason, Professor Illersie contended, why the idea should not be tossed at Whitehall as a test of how genuine its concern was that local government should be financially independent. The debate was ultimately about who should take the decisions which affected people's lives, he said.

But this was no reason, Professor Illersie contended, why the idea should not be tossed at Whitehall as a test of how genuine its concern was that local government should be financially independent. The debate was ultimately about who should take the decisions which affected people's lives, he said.

But this was no reason, Professor Illersie contended, why the idea should not be tossed at Whitehall as a test of how genuine its concern was that local government should be financially independent. The debate was ultimately about who should take the decisions which affected people's lives, he said.



'No' to age demand

A woman lost a chance to serve on a hospital management committee yesterday because she refused to disclose her age.

Councillor Mrs Kay Young, chairman of Devises health committee, had been nominated by the rural council to serve on Roundway Hospital Management Committee should a vacancy occur.

But the clerk, Mr John Spencer, said that the South-west Regional Hospital Board insisted on knowing her age. Mrs Young said she objected strongly to nagging questions of this kind, and refused to give this information.

Councillor Vincent Williams, chairman of the planning committee, said that if the board took this attitude, it did not deserve to get any representatives. He served on Roundway Hospital Management Committee and had never been asked his age.

Mrs Young withdrew as a nominee, and Councillor Mrs Dorothy Robertson agreed to be nominated instead. She will give her age to the clerk in private.

Radio adviser

Mr John Thompson, a former editor of the "Observer Magazine" and ITN broadcaster, has been appointed senior adviser on radio broadcasting to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. He will advise on an alternative radio system.

Family day before American trip

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, wearing a pink pinafore dress over a white polo-neck sweater, with her husband, Mr Angus Ogilvy, and their children James, aged seven, and Marina Victoria, aged five, Princess Alexandra and her husband arrive in the United States today to open British Weeks in Los Angeles and San Francisco. The family had a quiet day at their home, Thatched House Lodge, Richmond, before the overseas visit.

'Better image' sought

By our correspondent

Students at the University of Kent at Canterbury are launching a campaign next week to improve their public image. They plan to rent an empty shop, fit it out as a study bedroom, and invite people in to see how students live.

The president of the students' union, Mr Richard Jones, said yesterday: "The image of the student has deteriorated badly over the last couple of years. We have got to persuade people that we are not so bad, and that the majority of us only want somewhere to live and study for a degree."

"Matters have been brought to a head this year because, when the new term starts next week, we estimate that between 50 and 60 students will be homeless. And we know it will get worse unless something drastic is done."

He said that landlords were not taking in students because of the present image, but he also blamed the university's decision to withdraw its sponsorship of lodging. "Landladies feel that they will not be able to get their money from the students," he said.

The union would also be pressing the university to build more residential blocks: 1,300 students live in blocks at present, but a further 1,300 have to find accommodation outside. "Canterbury isn't a terribly large place, and students already have to go as far away as Whitstable and Herne Bay," Mr Jones said.

"In future we may have to go even farther afield, to Margate and Ramsgate, which are about 15 miles away."

Mr Jones said the union was using its emergency procedure to get students housed. The university will be asked if they can sleep in common rooms, and other students who already have accommodation will be asked to let colleagues use sleeping bags on the floor.

Teachers attack 'threat to Welsh schools'

By JAMES LEWIS

Teachers in Glamorgan have accused the county education authority of "deliberately handicapping and inhibiting" the growth of Welsh primary schools by a new ruling which would raise the age of entry to the schools.

In Glamorgan, as in some other Welsh counties, the practice has been to allow vacant places at Welsh schools to be filled by admitting children under the age of five. Since there is greater pressure on English schools, there are seldom any vacant places to be filled in this way, so Welsh children have a slight advantage in what amounts to nursery school provision.

Glamorgan has now ruled that no child must in future be admitted to a Welsh school unless he is five during the year of entry. If, however, an English school in any locality admits children at an earlier age, the corresponding Welsh school will be allowed to follow suit.

The Welsh teachers' union, UCAC (Undeb Cenedlaethol Athrawon Cymru), in a strongly-worded protest to the authority, says that many of the county's 20 Welsh schools will diminish in size and lose staff as a result of the new ruling.

"The sole criterion of availability of Welsh nursery education will now be the provision of English nursery classes in the same locality," it declares. "Nobody stands to gain: the Welsh-speaking children and their parents must suffer."

The object — to achieve parity in the age of entry to all schools — is unjustified on educational grounds, says the union, which claims the support of 18 headmasters. "The rule flouts two decades of precedent and practice in the county, and does so on the flimsiest of reasons: an assumed need for identical age of entry. It would be surprising if some teachers

Barn chosen for theatre

John Neville, the actor, is leading a campaign to create a 400-seat theatre from an old storage barn in the centre of King's Lynn, Norfolk, next to the Guildhall of St. George.

He said that after an architect had estimated the probable cost, a campaign would be started to raise funds. Asked if it would be run along the lines of the Nottingham Playhouse, of which he was once director, Mr Neville said: "I would hope it would have the similarity of high quality."

How are you going to cash your grant cheque if you haven't got a bank account?



When you first go up to university or college, you'll probably get a grant cheque. On its own, your grant cheque is absolutely useless.

You can't spend it. So you're going to need a bank account. This is where National Westminster comes in very handy.

We've got more branches than any other bank, so if there isn't one actually in your university or college, there's always one nearby. And if you open an account with us now, we'll transfer it to the nearest branch when you go up.

If you're a full-time student, and you stay in credit, we won't charge you for looking after your account.

And we're the only bank in the country that has specially designed cheques for students. There's no charge for those either.

In fact, all we're asking you to do is give National Westminster a free trial.

If we can't prove to you we're worth staying with, we're in the wrong business.

National Westminster Bank
Simply there to help

New approach to church union urged on synods

By our own reporter

As the scheme for Anglican-Methodist union is about to come before the Church of England for the third time in eight years, nearly 10,000 members of diocesan synods will this morning receive an open letter urging them to look for a "new and more healthy approach" to the reunion of the Churches.

The letter is signed by the Bishop of Willesden, the Right Rev. Graham Leonard; Dr J. I. All, principal of Tyndale Hall, Bristol; Professor J. L. Massie, professor of historical theology at the University of London; and the Rev. Colin Buchanan, registrar of St John's College, Nottingham.

The same four men last year published "Growing Into Union," which reviewed the problems contained within, or at least in motion by, the Anglican-Methodist scheme, and sketched an alternative scheme, which they claim, would command united support.

Their open letter argues a milder case. The reunion scheme, which seems to command less support each time it appears, is both divisive and flawed, they say. They also

complain about the latest "clarifying document" on the scheme and doubt whether it fully interprets the measures on which a vote is about to be taken. It could lead to uninformed and irresponsible voting on far-reaching issues.

The letter says that a number of people have been used to support the scheme for union — "perhaps for lack of good ones" — and goes on to rebut some other examples of what it calls "false advocacy."

One is the argument that there is no alternative to the existing scheme, and that those who want union of the Churches should vote for it. "The scheme," they say, "does not have the end of union in view anyway: the second stage (which would bring this about) is away over the horizon."

If the scheme is defeated, say the authors, there will have to be an alternative, and the president of the Methodist Conference has already spoken of such a possibility. "We have put one possible alternative on the table, and there would be other possibilities once emotions were detached from the old scheme and an open-

mined and determined quest were started."

In many dioceses, the open letter will be accompanied by a covering letter signed jointly by leading catholic and evangelical churchmen.

Unity urged by canon

By our own reporter

A pamphlet on Anglican-Methodist Unity by Canon Paul Welsby called "Let Us Go Forward" suggests that in spite of the scheme's being referred back to Anglican diocesan synods for consideration the obstacles to inter-union are not so serious as its opponents argue.

About 12,000 copies of the pamphlet, paid for by a group of Anglicans led by Lord March, are being sent today to the clergy. Canon Welsby says his pamphlet is based on the conclusions of the Archbishop's joint working party which reported earlier this year on the ground common to the two denominations.

Inter-city TV launched

A NEW television service that will enable businessmen to hold inter-city conferences and cut the cost of their time, travel, and expenses, was launched by the Post Office yesterday.

Called "Confravision," the service has studios in London, Birmingham, Bristol, Manchester, and Glasgow. In them, in conference room atmosphere, executives can "meet" their colleagues face

to face in any one of the other four cities.

The Post Office, which claims that the service is the world's first, says it has cost £200,000 to provide. Businessmen will be able to book the studios at a cost of £120 an hour for distances of up to 125 miles, and £180 an hour for more than that distance.

The studios can accommodate five or six executives and a secretary, and discussions will be completely private.

The managing director of Post Office Telecommunications, Mr Edward Fennessy, said that it was impossible to link more than two studios at a time because it would involve bringing in a controller to operate the studio equipment. "We feel this would destroy the confidential atmosphere."

For the first three months of service, businessmen will be able to try out the facility for a nominal fee of £20. The full tariff begins at Christmas.

OCTOBER
NOVA



WARNING
THIS ISSUE
MAY BE HAZARDOUS TO
MEN'S HEALTH... AND
EVERY WOMAN SHOULD
FIND OUT WHY!

NOVA

Keep your hair on-
wherever it is!

NOVA

The snakes and ladders
of the Sex War. A Freud-
inspired quiz.

NOVA
Achievements laudable and
ludicrous. Our 100 women
of the year.

NOVA
Where liberation begins:
In the nursery school.

NOVA
What homosexuals think
of women. A brilliant
perspective.

NOVA
When society cuts out men.
A look into the future.

OCTOBER
NOVA

everything women want to
know about women.
out now-20p

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN



HILDEGARD KNEF

She has been a Nazi's
mistress, a German soldier,
a Russian prisoner-of-war,
a GI bride, a Hollywood
film star

TALKS TO CATHERINE STOTT

HENRY MILLER wrote of Hildegard Knef's autobiography: "If it were fiction I would say it was unreal." And there is something unreal about a woman who writes of having been a German soldier and a Hollywood film star; of having been half-naked with starvation and war wounds one year, and the toast of Broadway in a Fifth Avenue penthouse another.

Hildegard Knef is now 45, and more beautiful than in her film days. There is an unreal quality even in the way she looks. A steely fragility, metallic eyes and skin, a metallic rasping whisper of a voice, but underlying strength that enabled her to survive polio, typhus, meningitis, a Russian prison camp, and a near-fatal first childbirth at the age of 42.

Her autobiography is called "The Gift Horse" (Andre Deutsch, £2.50). It is both a subjective document and a chronicle of a time where the author assumes the role of a camera. The atrocious things that happened to her, were witnessed by her, scarcely are believable even when expressed in her dry, cool, wryly tantalising, very little of herself is revealed.

At 19 she fell desperately in love with Goebbels's protégé, the fiercely Nazi film director Ewald Demandowsky. As the Russians approached Berlin and her lover was drafted to the front, she went with him disguised as a soldier, having acquired, somehow, a machine-gun and some grenades. For three months they fought and their rapidly dwindling unit fought and hid: a protracted nightmare filled with the screams of women raped by the oncoming Russians, of horribly mutilated bodies, of a chicken circling a child's corpse preparing to peck out the eyes. No detail is spared in what has been described as a gastro-intestinal account of one woman's war.

Demandowsky was already married, but, when everything seemed lost, they persuaded an officer to "marry" them. When they were captured by the Russians she escaped from the prison camp; he survived, but they never saw each other again.

She told me why she wrote the book. "I thought the time was right, 25 years after the war, to write what it was like to live as a child in Nazi Germany during and after the war. How do you live with a collective guilt that you have totally accepted but that you also resent because you do not feel guilty? You know that when you were seven years old you couldn't emigrate nor follow the resistance; that you

couldn't do anything substantial to avoid this development in a catastrophe in Germany—but still you are held responsible for it. That is one of the reasons I wanted to write the book.

"It took me a year and a half to write, during which time I lived like a zombie. I became tuned in to another frequency from the one I am on now, and once I got on to that frequency films of memory unravelled that I didn't even know I had stored in my mind. At times it was agonising, of course. But it was more like schizophrenia.

Anyone living in Berlin at that time had to be strong in order to survive. Miss Knef feels she is a very tough human being. "Whom the bomb hit and whom it did not was chance. To be clever was not enough, but the first and perhaps the only lesson I learned when I was young was survival. Not against the bombs—though even then there were tricks I learned to give me a better chance; no, it was surviving after the war that was so very difficult.

"I became a soldier for two reasons. First it is not my mentality to sit somewhere and wait. I am too active and aggressive. I knew what would happen—I would be raped by the Russians and left for dead. Truckloads of women had screamed to me to get out because this would certainly happen to me, too. And being in love with this man who was going to the front sent me into a deep panic at the thought that I would be left behind while he probably got shot. The chances of getting out of Berlin were at that time pretty small. So it was a man plus my aggression that got me there."

After escaping from the Russian prison camp she was for three and a half months on the run, close to death from starvation, bullets, exhaustion, and disease. She had had a weak constitution from birth. How does she explain her survival? "Having been ill all my life, my body was already used to terrifying things. They came as no shock. Many people died of just the typhus I had, and of the dysentery which I had more times than I can now count."

How did the mind survive? "There is a deep, deep panic in me at the thought of brutality and an equally deep panic at intolerance. I could never talk about what I had seen. Only once, to my husband, and then I left a great deal unsaid. I said I couldn't do it. My husband said I must. So I sat down and wrote the war passage in a short concentrated bout without leaving the typewriter because I couldn't

have gone back to it. I have a block about it at all other times."

The scene changed rapidly from this Russian prison camp, via marriage to a GI, to Hollywood. "I was dazed, dazed. By my surroundings and my own stupidity. Not to have learned anything, so young and stupid as I was, other than the art of survival. I hadn't realised that after the catastrophe and the horror committed by my country, that not everyone was going to open their arms and say 'Hello, here are some young Germans who have survived. I had this mad idea when the war was over, like a flower child, that everyone would spread their arms and it would be love, love, love. Ugh. The simple-minded Hollywood films about Germany which belittled the gruesome atrocities we had committed, making them seem more like Westerns... they were ludicrous and horrible. I was too young to gather the full impact. The reaction set in much later."

Returning to self-righteous postwar Germany she played a part in an unimportant film called "The Sinner" in which she briefly appeared naked. The scene appeared to need a scapegoat at this time, and she was pilloried in the press, booed in the streets, received filth through the mail, and had her knickers stolen by fetishists. (The same fellow-countrymen have just bought almost half a million copies of "The Gift Horse" since the war.)

Attempting to rationalise this vilification she says: "After the war when Adenauer became Chancellor of this destroyed, poverty-stricken country, there was a great renaissance of the church. Suddenly it was as though a lobotomy had been performed on everybody that erased totally from their minds the events of the war and now they were concentrating on a prim and proper life. It was a schizophrenic, insane reaction which stunned rather than upset me."

Today Miss Knef is happily married to an English actor, David Cameron, who translated her book from the German. They live partly in Salzburg, partly in St. Moritz with their three-year-old daughter. Miss Knef no longer acts. Instead she writes poems and lyrics to songs which she sings either in concert or on record. She had felt she needed to acquire the strength and confidence of an extrovert profession in order to concentrate on the more intricate one of writing. She hopes that in time other books will follow.



pictures of
Hildegard Knef
by Frank Martin

About the house

by DIANA POLLOCK

THE CLEANING of feather-filled continental quilts is a problem some manufacturers leave in the awkward basket. One reader, taking her Puffin to the local branch of a well-known cleaners and mentioning that the Guardian had told her such quilts could be cleaned by firms offering a feather pillow cleaning service was met with the blindest confusion. "Wasn't a puffin a little sea bird on a Peter Rabbit?" said the cleaner, and the Guardian an insurance company?

Pursuing this further we asked Slumberdown what it recommended should one of their quilts need an all-over clean. (For small domestic accidents smooth the filling down from the stained area of the cover and sponge that with a damp cloth immediately.)

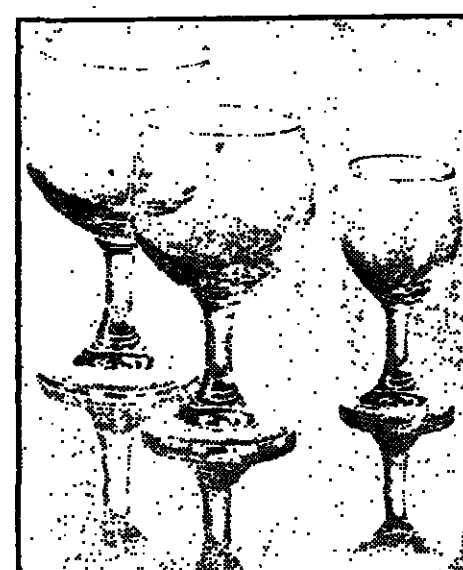
Slumberdown now tell us proudly that, largely due to our dogged insistence, they have set up a cleaning service for their own quilts. Though they can guarantee all will be thoroughly cleaned they can't guarantee all heavy stains can be removed. Some stains, left untreated, can be taken out with chemicals. But chemicals destroy the natural oils in all-cotton cambric quilt covers, make them porous, reduce their resilience and insulating properties and so wreck the quilt as the snug thing it should be. Slumberdown quilts should be sent to Slumberdown, P.O. Box 19, Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland. Price: Blank size, single sizes 1 and 2, £3. Double sizes 3, 4, and 5, £5, including packing and postage.

Battery cut-out

TO TAKE the strain and near-blister on thumbs and index fingers out of dress-making Boots are importing a Swiss battery-operated "Scissors." I found my pinning and tacking had to be more careful and firm, for the scissors fairly whizz along. But it's only a matter of getting used to the speed—rather like transferring from a hand-operated to an electric sewing machine. The scissors, 7in high and easy to hold, are powered by a 1½ volt (HP 2) battery and carry a 12 month guarantee. From major Boots branches at £2.70—fairly expensive, but they are rather a luxury.

Floor tiles

MOST STICK-EM-YOURSELF vinyl floor tiles are of a light gauge but Marley have just produced a range of Heavy Duty (HD), self-adhesive, vinyl tiles, 2mm, thick. They are 11in square and come in ten "architect" colours—meaning sophisticated—with



a marbled effect. Sold in boxes of nine and with laying instructions on the back of each pack, they cost £1.99 from all of Marley's 150 own Homecare shops and from Marley stockists.

Table glass

RAVENHEAD are the biggest manufacturers of tableglass in this country—mostly for the restaurant trade. Their latest design to move from restaurant to domestic dining tables is called Parisienne—a set of five strong, stemmed glasses with nicely rounded bowls. Prices (for this is soda glass) are low too. Sherry 1½p each, 5 ounce goblet 18p each, 6½ ounce goblet 18p each, 8 ounce goblet 19p each, 12 ounce goblet 22p each. From Selfridges, Oxford Street, London W.1, and from Lewis's stores in Manchester, Glasgow, and Birmingham. Ravenhead have made two colour films about their production methods and these will be supplied free to audiences of over 40. Write to Ravenhead Advisory Centre, 26 Upper Brook Street, London W.1.

D-I-Y ironwork

THE FRIENDLY neighbourhood blacksmith who did wrought iron on the side is no longer with us though there are still forges doing lovely work. Modular Screens Ltd, Crediton, Devon (a mail order firm) don't exactly promise to make merry smiths of us all but supply the components—scrolls, supports, arches, and so on—for the home assembly of garden gates, bench backs and under-pinnings, screens or fan lights. All sections are phosphated and finished in black epoxy resin so need no more paint. All necessary fixings, screws, latches, hinges, spigots, and illustrated instructions are supplied. The illustrated order forms give all prices—e.g., a single scroll is 8p; half an arch with a scroll 48p. Carriage is free in England and Wales.

Cooker price

THE GAS COUNCIL apologises to Guardian readers for having given us a wrong price for the Chatelaine Cordon Bleu cooker mentioned in About the House last week. The recommended retail price is £159.88, although some gas board showrooms may quote a higher figure to include an installation charge.

6 good reasons
why you should consider
double glazing

and 55,077 good reasons
why you should choose Everest

The 6 good reasons? Double glazing can make a world of difference to your comfort. It can cut your fuel bills dramatically.

It can eliminate draughts. It can reduce condensation. It can muffle outside noise. It can improve the value of your property.

The 55,077 good reasons for Everest? They are the homes in which Everest double glazing has been fitted already. Many of their owners have been so impressed they have written to thank us. (Their letters are available for you to see, if you wish to).

- * Each individual Everest window is designed to blend unobtrusively with your existing windows and room decor.
- * Everest is the only nation-wide double glazing system that uses anodised aluminium frames mounted in solid timber—for handsome appearance and enduringly perfect fit.
- * Each Everest window fitting is individually craftsman-built to the exact measurements of your windows. (No window is too difficult or too much trouble—even the "problem" types. We sometimes take up to 20 measurements for a single window.)
- * Precision-fitted by experts, Everest windows ensure supreme comfort—winter and summer—with highest efficiency in cutting fuel costs, eliminating draughts, reducing noise and condensation.
- * Everest windows open smoothly at a touch... shut tight with a unique-to-Everest self-locking catch, proved effective in preventing burglaries.
- * All Everest installations are backed with a full 5-year Guarantee by Home Insulation Ltd., part of the world-wide Rio Yinto-Zinc Corporation and also members of the Independent Insulation Glazing Association.

Find out more
Everest double glazing is an investment in comfort that can add substantially to the value of your property. So don't decide either for or against double glazing for your home without finding out more about Everest. Post the coupon today to Home Insulation Ltd., Waltham Cross, Herts.

For full details—post this coupon today



To: Home Insulation Ltd., Waltham Cross, Herts.
Please tell me more about Everest made-to-measure double glazing.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

Everest
the best name in double glazing

ABM/B/C/71

Some cheer from Chequers

Whether Northern Ireland will become a happier and safer place as a result of the three Prime Ministers' meeting at Chequers will not become obvious today or tomorrow. The communiqué was friendly, if unspecific, and the press conferences given by Mr Lynch and Mr Faulkner were each masterpieces of the art of making the other man's domestic task as easy as possible. This is all gain. The meeting certainly has not damaged the atmosphere in Ireland. It may well have eased it by showing that men of different views can discuss the Ulster crisis for two days and reach as much agreement as they have.

But the important part of the Chequers talks will not become known, because it concerns private understandings among the three governments. Does anyone doubt that there are such understandings? At a guess, Mr Lynch has promised to continue with the tightening of security in the Republic and will use his influence to get the Catholic MPs at Stormont to Mr Maudling's conference. He will be helped in this if Mr Faulkner has promised to cut the number of internees as quickly as he can, notably through the swift operation of the appeals machinery, and if Mr Faulkner has agreed to discuss the problems of security and internment with the Opposition MPs.

This may look little enough when Northern Ireland is in a state of such serious civil disorder. But anyone who expected a solution of the Irish question from the Chequers meeting was guilty of an optimism that makes Micawber look like Malvolio. What is significant is that Mr Lynch must have seen enough evidence of a willingness on Mr Faulkner's part to give Northern Catholics a real share in power to make it worth talking further—and at some political risk at home; and that Mr Faulkner must have detected enough

benevolence in Mr Lynch's interest in his problems to take again the risks he faces in Ulster as a result of the first tripartite meeting in half a century.

The Prime Ministers said it was their common purpose "to seek to bring violence and internment, and all other emergency measures to an end without delay." Mr Lynch has apparently promised to tighten up on supplies of gelignite in the Republic, and his police have had some success this week. The other great worry is the IRA camps south of the border, and the active units which operate from them. Movement here will be more difficult, though the extradition proceedings now pending in Monaghan suggest that the hard stances between Dublin and Belfast may be melting slightly. Mr Faulkner, on his part, has acknowledged that if the internment appeals tribunal recommends a release he will treat this as something stronger than advice; and has given a strong hint that internment would not survive the ending of serious violence by more than a few weeks.

It must be sadly recognised, of course, that much of the "greater understanding" and "significant and useful purpose" of the meeting could quickly be dispersed by events in Northern Ireland itself. If the IRA's use of anti-tank missiles were to lead to some tragedy that killed more people than any so far, or if the mounting toll of violence brought Protestant gunmen or rioters on to the streets, then the inevitably slow and painstaking Chequers diplomacy might be useless. This is a race against time, and the three Prime Ministers know it. The Catholic MPs should heed the advice of their many well-wishers, in London and Dublin, get to the conference table with Mr Maudling, and discuss internment there as part of an attempt to overall settlement.

Public works as a stimulus

Governments can survive mistakes in most areas of policy, but persistently high unemployment, continuing inflation, and a low level of business activity must prove fatal. Mr Heath knows this, and he intends to survive. Hence the Chequers meeting nine days from now. Government policy is in need of review—though it must be admitted that not many economists thought after the summer measures that the autumn situation would be as bad as it is.

Just how bad is it? The employment picture is worse than the gloomiest ministerial forebodings last spring. Only a miracle can prevent a total of one million unemployed being reached during the next six months. The blight has not only struck the traditional black spots in Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the North of England but has also affected areas of traditionally full employment in the Midlands and the South-west. No one in Whitehall really expects much improvement in 1972.

Mr Barber will be anxious to acquit himself of indifference in the face of mounting unemployment. He can remind his colleagues that no British Chancellor has put so much money back into the economy as he did with his April and summer budgets. He can also make the most of the sparse signs of improvement. Sales of cars and household appliances have responded to the relaxation in hire purchase terms. The question is whether the recovery will gather enough momentum and last long enough to persuade manufacturers to take on extra workers and to invest in new machinery.

Ministers still comfort themselves that when people really recognise the opportunities in the Common Market and the extent of Government refatory measures investment will lead the way to economic expansion. But against this hope there are less cheerful influences. The most serious are continuing inflation, admittedly now less sharp than it was, and the uncertainties of the world monetary and trade outlook. On the latter, although progress is being made in Washington, an effective agreement is still some way off.

On the domestic war against inflation Mr

Robert Carr will lose no time in reporting some slight but significant gains. The level of wage rate settlements has slowed during the summer. The modest increase in total earnings is affected by the absence of overtime working, and the big autumn round of wage claims is still ahead. But the Secretary for Employment can also point to a slowing in retail prices and also to the price restraint initiative of the Confederation of British Industry. It is too early to say that the war against inflation is being won, but progress has been made.

For Mr Heath the question is whether yet further refatory measures are required. The CBI clearly thinks they are. The unions, too, think that action so far has not been sufficient. But more stimulants of the type already administered by Mr Barber may have no greater effect than those already imparted. What, then? The Government would do well to turn its mind now from monetary and fiscal incentives to a big increase in public works. The Chancellor and the Secretary for Scotland have already announced some additions to the public works programme. But these have been on a tiny scale compared with the unemployment problem. What is wanted now is something on an emergency—almost war time—scale.

A crash government financed, nationally directed housing programme would provide employment for many of the 200,000 unemployed building workers. But it would take time to mount and might conflict with the susceptibilities of local authorities. Other forms of public works may be easier to initiate since in many cases—such as roads and regional infrastructure—they involve bringing forward plans already committed to paper for years ahead. The Government would also be well advised, even at the twelfth hour, to change its mind about regional incentives and to restore the old system of cash grants, at least until the back of the worst unemployment in the regions is broken. The process of rethinking economic priorities must be painful for men committed to the doctrines of non-interventionist Conservatism. But it may prove less painful than the inevitable consequences of a disastrous drift of the economy.

More thoughts from Mao?

The popular and uncharitable explanation of the recent non-appearances of Chairman Mao is that he is dead, mad, or in a coma. The popular explanation of the non-appearance of Colonel Gaddafi of Libya (who also seems to be missing) is that he has had a motor accident which was either serious or shameful. One drawback to being a dictator is that people jump to ghastly conclusions every time you take the day off. In fact Chairman Mao and the Colonel have as much right to solitude as anyone else, and rather more need for it. The most reasonable explanation of the Chairman's withdrawal is that he has gone away to have more thoughts. He is going to need some soon. Mao has spent the best part of his working life denouncing successive Presidents of the United States as fascist

hyenas and now he is going to meet one. What do you say, over the teacups, to a fascist hyena? The Little Red Book is silent.

The most reasonable explanation for the withdrawal of Colonel Gaddafi is the daunting nature of his engagement diary. Who would want to spend a hot weekend in Sanaa celebrating the Yemen Republic's anniversary and reviewing its army? Who would want to sit through a plenary session of the Presidential Council of the Federation of Arab Republics in Cairo when they could go for a swim instead? Truancy is an uncardinal sin. Meditation—if that is what Mao has been up to—is generally thought to be benevolent. Every ruler ought to have his hermitage and go there often. But it would save a great deal of fuss and speculation if they would leave a note to say where they had gone. In this respect the East has something to learn from the West. If Mr Heath so much as reaches for his seaboots the whole world knows.

A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: The ash tree just outside my garden, which last year was laden with bunches of keys, is this year having a rest from seed-production. Overtopping the field of swedes immediately beyond is a dense cover of corn sown-thistle and goosefoot, now going to seed. At first sight the barren ash tree and the bumper crop of weed seeds may seem to have little in common, but there is a very direct connection, which, in its turn, may affect yet another kind of fruit production—namely, next year's crop of pears and plums. The fact is that the weedy field is now providing the daily diet for this year's bumper crop of bullfinches: I estimate that well over 100 are based on this small area, for so far I have caught and ringed about 80, most of which are juveniles, and each day there are additions to the score. When, by mid-winter, the stock of weed seeds has been consumed, the bullfinch depends on the seeds of various trees, the most important of which are ash, the maples and birch, but when (as seems likely this season) this staple winter diet is scarce, the next best substitutes are the fat fruit buds of many trees and shrubs, particularly those of the plum and apple family. The outlook for next year's fruit crops therefore does not seem very rosy; but there is one important factor to take into consideration—winter will take its natural toll of the present high bullfinch population.

W. D. CAMPBELL

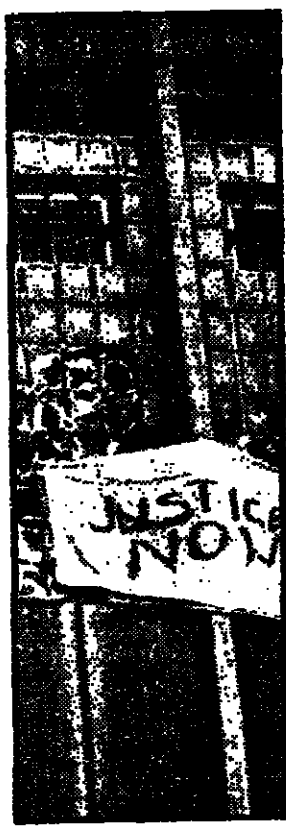
IN 1951, W. E. B. DuBois, as Chairman of the Peace Information Centre, was indicted by the Federal Government for "failure to register as an agent of a foreign principal." In assessing this ordeal which occurred in the ninth decade of his life he turned his attention to the inhabitants of the nation's jails and prisons:

What turns me cold in all this experience is the certainty that thousands of innocent victims are in jail today because they had neither money nor friends to help them. The eyes of the world were on our trait despite the desperate efforts of press and radio to suppress the facts and cloud the real issues: the courage and money of friends and of strangers who dared stand for a principle freed me; but God only knows how many who were as innocent as I and my colleagues are today in hell.

They daily stagger out of prison doors emaciated, vengeful, hopeless, ruined. And of this army of the wronged, the proportion of Negroes is frightful. We protect and defend sensational cases where Negroes are involved. But the great mass of arrested or accused black folk have no defence. There is desperate need of nationwide organisations to oppose this national racket of railroad to jails and chain gangs the poor, friendless and black.

Almost two decades passed before the realisation attained by DuBois on the occasion of his own encounter with the judicial system achieved extensive acceptance. A number of factors have combined to transform the penal system into a prominent terrain of struggle, both for the captives inside and the masses outside. The impact of large numbers of political prisoners both on prison populations and on the mass movement has been decisive. The vast majority of political prisoners have not allowed the fact of imprisonment to curtail their educational, agitational and organising activities, which they continue behind prison walls. And in the course of developing mass movements around political prisoners, a great deal of attention has inevitably been focused on the institutions in which they are imprisoned.

Furthermore the political receptivity of prisoners—especially Black and Brown captives—has been increased and sharpened by the surge of aggressive political activity



All hope behind bars...

by ANGELA DAVIS

TODAY, in the second article taken from her book, "If They Come in the Morning" (to be published by Orbuch and Chambers, October 12, £2.25), ANGELA DAVIS continues her analysis of America's reaction to the reformer and revolutionary.

A prison protest in New York

rising out of Black, Chicano and other oppressed communities. Finally, a major catalyst for intensified political action in and around prisons has emerged out of the transformation of convicts, originally found guilty of criminal offences, into exemplary political militants. Their patient educational efforts in the realm of exposing the specific oppressive structures of the penal system in their relation to the larger oppression of the social system have had a profound effect on their fellow captives.

The prison is a key component of the state's coercive apparatus whose overriding function is to ensure social control. While cloaking itself with the bourgeois aura of universality—imprisonment was supposed to cut across all class lines, as crimes were to be defined by the act, not the perpetrator—the prison has actually operated as an instrument of class domination, a means of prohibiting the have-nots from encroaching upon the haves.

The occurrence of crime is inevitable in a society in which wealth is unequally distributed, as one of the constant reminders that society's productive forces are being channelled in the wrong direction. The majority of criminal offences bear a direct relationship to property. Contained in the very concept of property, crimes are profound but suppressed social needs

which express themselves in anti-social modes of action. Spontaneously produced by a capitalist organisation of society, this type of crime is at once a protest against society and a desire to partake of its exploitative content. It challenges the symptoms of capitalism, but not its essence...

In assessing the revolutionary potential of prisoners in America as a group, it should be borne in mind that not all prisoners have actually committed crimes. The built-in racism of the judicial system expresses itself, as DuBois has suggested, in the railroad of countless innocent blacks and other national minorities into the country's coercive institutions.

One must also appreciate the effects of disproportionately long prison terms on black and brown inmates. The typical criminal mentality sees imprisonment as a calculated risk for a particular criminal act. One's prison term is more or less rationally predictable. The function of racism in the judicial-penal complex is to shatter that predictability. The black burglar, anticipating a two to four-year term, may end up doing 10 to 15 years, while the white burglar leaves after two years.

Within the contained, coercive universe of the prison, the captive is confronted with the realities of racism, not simply as

individual acts dictated by attitudinal bias; rather he is compelled to come to grips with racism as an institutional phenomenon collectively experienced by the victims. The disproportionate representation of the black and brown communities, the intense brutality inherent in the relationship between prison guards and black and brown inmates—all this and more cause the prisoner to be confronted daily, hourly, with the concentrated systematic existence of racism.

Prisoners—especially blacks, chicanos, and Puerto Ricans—are increasingly advancing the proposition that they are political prisoners. They contend that they are political prisoners in the sense that they are largely the victims of an oppressive politico-economic order, swiftly becoming conscious of the causes underlying their victimisation. The Folsom Prisoners' Manifesto of Demands and Anti-Oppression Platform attests to a lucid understanding of the structures of oppression within the prison-structures which contradict even the avowed function of the penal institution: "The programme we are submitted to, under the ridiculous title of rehabilitation, is relative to the ancient stupidity of pouring water on the drowning man, in as much as we are treated for our hostilities by our programme administrators with their hostility as medication."

The Manifesto also reflects an awareness that the severe social crisis taking place in this country is forcing the political function of the prisons to surface in all its brutality.

The point is this, and this is the truth which is apparent in the Manifesto: The ruling circles in America are expanding and intensifying repressive measures designed to nip revolutionary movements in the bud as well as to curtail radical-democratic tendencies, such as the movement to end the war in Indo-China. The Government is not hesitating to utilise an entire network of fascist tactics, including the monitoring of congressmen's telephone calls, a system of "preventive fascism," as Marcuse has termed it, in which the role of the judicial-penal systems looms large.

The sharp edge of political repression, cutting through the heightened militancy of the masses, and bringing growing numbers of activists behind prison walls, must necessarily pour over into the contained world of the prison where it understandably acquires far more ruthless forms.

Terminal decision

Sir,—If a settlement between Britain and Rhodesia is forthcoming from the present negotiations, the terms that seem likely to be agreed upon include the attainment of majority rule in Rhodesia within 20 or 30 years. Even if black Rhodesians believe that the Rhodesian Government will honour these terms, they will still be totally unacceptable to ZAPU, ZANU and the freedom fighters.

In the event of a settlement, Britain would then recognise the present Rhodesian regime. Could Britain then refuse to sell arms to or perhaps to provide troops to Rhodesia in

order to maintain this regime? Would we not then find that we were in the very dangerous situation of supporting a minority regime against forces supported by many African States with which we are supposed to have a friendly relationship.

Apart from any moral or democratic principles involved, this is sufficient reason to stop and pause, before these fateful negotiations completely destroy what little faith these African States have left in us. Yours faithfully,

Bob Boddey,
22 Channwood Close,
Lichfield,
Staffs.

Diversions on Highgate's hill?

Sir,—As an imperialist world power Russia has a wide network of espionage throughout the world, but so have its rivals. This network is probably more organised in Britain than elsewhere, but why has the British Government chosen this particular moment to announce such measures to break this up? According to official explanations the British Government has known of this for some time, yet it is only when it is claimed that a KGB agent has defected has action been taken.

The news of expulsion of Russian officials has been announced in such sensational terms, that one wonders if its political value to the British Government does not lie in providing a welcome diversion to distract public attention from pressing internal problems which are causing the Government great embarrassment, such as a level of unemployment which is gradually creeping towards the TUC forecast of a million by winter, and the worsening situation in Ireland.

Furthermore, the détente between West Germany and Russia is a cause of disquiet in Government circles, because it

increases the influence of the Federal Republic not only in Western Europe, but within the Common Market, which, in the event of Britain joining, relatively reduces Britain's influence. The action of the British Government relating to Russian officials causes some reflection on Germany's course of Ostpolitik.

Originally it was claimed that while Russia has 550 "diplomats" in Britain there were only 78 in the British Embassy in Moscow. Now it transpires that there are also 400 British "businessmen" in Moscow. What is the difference between Russian trade delegation members in London, and British businessmen in Moscow? It may only be a subtle one.

It is justifiable to ask why the Security Services waited so long before bringing the activity of the Russians to the notice of the Government, because their number should have been reduced long ago. In fact, it should not have been allowed to rise so high. The Foreign Office must know what number is justifiable.—Yours,

R. Archbold,
33 Allenswood,
London SW 18.

Rallying to GIRO's defence

Sir,—Having recently opened an account with National Giro and found the system most economical and efficient, and a welcome alternative to the indifferent but expensive service offered by the national bank monopolies, I am somewhat disturbed by various press reports of the Government's intention to interfere with this system, possibly by having it off to its friends in private enterprise, or winding it up altogether.

When attempting to settle accounts by Giro's various inexpensive and sometimes free services, I have encountered considerable antipathy on the part of various companies which obviously disapprove of this State-owned system and would like to see it discontinued. The extent to which the higher echelons of the establishment are disturbed by Giro's success (thousands of new accounts are

being opened each week) is, I think, indicated by the recent remarks of the judge in a trial of a number of people accused of defrauding Giro.

He concluded that the Post Office should not have entered the field of banking since the fraud proved their inefficiency in such matters. One wonders whether he would similarly conclude that banks which are robbed are unfit to conduct their business.

It seems to me that liberal and radical, not to mention socialist opinion in this country should make every effort to ensure the continued functioning of the Giro scheme as a viable and welcome competitor of the bank monopolies, and a credit to the Labour Government which introduced it.—Yours faithfully,

Dr S. C. Reif,
37 Whitton Drive,
Giffnock, Glasgow.

LETTERS to the Editor

Covering costs

Sir,—I should be grateful for space whereby I could allay the concern expressed by Mr M. J. Gladwin (September 25). Shelter usually recovers the cost of any reports or publications that it produces. In the case of "Condemned," which sells at a cover cost of 15p, there are early prospects that we shall more than break even.

Shelter is tackling the housing problem. We have now provided 10,000 homes and have set up four major projects related to the immediate and wider issues of urban and housing stress. Two of these—SHAC

(Shelter Housing Aid Centre) and SNAP (Shelter Neighbourhood Action Project) have led to the Government backing similar projects elsewhere in the country. Our education programme for schoolchildren is now in its second year of development through pilot studies in 32 schools.

In my message accompanying Shelter's annual report this year I said inter alia "Shelter could not have a more important rôle, with all its attendant hazards, of providing not only its own rescue operation in housing but also taking its stance as an uncompromising advocate for probing all measures that the country must take to rid us of this housing scourge."

John Willis,
Director,
Shelter,
London WC 2.

5 DAY COURSE IN SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

LUCS are now accepting enrolments for their short introductory course in the basic functions of Systems Analysis. Designed to help those with a commercial or computing background, the syllabus embraces Investigation and Design, Specification, Documentation and Coding, Implementation and appraisal.

Course commences: Monday November 1st, 1971
Fee (inclusive of documentation, lunch and refreshments): £105.
Closing Date for Registration: Friday October 22nd, 1971.

This course is just one in the LUCS range of brief duration day courses for management and potential management personnel who need either a general or specialised knowledge of computers and computing techniques. A 3-week Systems Analysis Development Course is also available and our Training Division is available to assist with personnel training programmes and can conduct courses on site at clients' own premises.

Please send me.....course booking form
Please send me a summary of the LUCS range of computer courses

NAME..... POSITION.....
COMPANY.....
ADDRESS.....

Post this coupon to:
The Training Division
LONDON UNIVERSITY COMPUTING
SERVICES LTD
39 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1. Tel: 01-387-3421
(PLEASE INDICATE YOUR REQUIREMENTS)

From London University
Computing Services Ltd
A Member of COSRA
G2/19

ARNOLD G. WILSON of Leeds

Asian Motor Distributors and Specialists for the North East of England.

New Asian Motor Saloons for very early delivery.
DBS V8 in Custom Green Automatic transmission, P.A.S. Standard engine, in Rust Almond Automatic transmission.

1970 ASTON MARTIN DBS V8 in Fiesta Red with Black trim, Manual gear box, P.A.S. Only 15,000 miles. Full history of service.	£5,250
1969 ASTON MARTIN DBS M4 II in Oyster Shell with Blue trim Automatic, Vantage engine, P.A.S. radio 15,000 miles. Supplied and serviced by us.	£3,495
1969 ASTON MARTIN DBS in Platinum with Black trim Automatic, radio, P.A.S. 26,000 miles. Supplied and serviced by us.	£3,525
1967 ASTON MARTIN DBS in Silver with Dark Blue trim Automatic, power steering, radio, 33,000 miles. Exceptionally clean throughout.	£2,625

Demonstrations can be arranged in any vehicle on request.

ARNOLD G. WILSON LIMITED
Regent Street, Leeds 2. Tel: 34681 & 36628.

picture
by
Graham Finlayson



NIGERIA

A six-page special report
by JOHN FAIRHALL, the
first Guardian reporter to
be allowed into Nigeria
since the civil war



HERE are good reasons for being optimistic about the future of Nigeria. There are good reasons for being pessimistic. To strike a balance almost impossible but to tilt down a scales on the side of unity and progress are the lessons learned so far in the Biafran war. Since the end of independent Nigeria in 1960, there have been murmurs of secession from the Moslem North, the East, and during the war with the West, from the Yoruba West.

Now these murmurs have died away, killed by the quenching of the Biafran fire in the blood of many thousands of Nigerians. Nigeria has problems in plenty but the one that has receded under the rule of the military Government is that of maintaining Federal unity.

The splitting up of Nigeria into 12 states, instead of the old regions, has apparently achieved the balance that was sought. It is by no means a perfect equilibrium but it seems to work. There is a resurgence of enthusiasm for the people of the 12 groups for their own State. Each State is pursuing different line of development, sometimes at odds with the Federal administration, but always staying firmly within the Federal framework.

There are those, including the odd minor civil servant, with a fear that Biafra will rise again. There must be jobs who dream of the day. But the war and the dream are mere neuroses. The reality is inescapable. Biafra is dead. The war is over, the Ibos have their own landlocked 'East Central' state—a third of the old Eastern region and a twelfth of Federal Nigeria.

To the credit of the Nigerian people, and of the Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon, must go the effectiveness of the policy of post-war reconciliation. In spite of the callousness displayed by the troops towards the civilians of the other side the Ibos are being accepted by most of the non-Iboes. Perhaps the most enterprising traders of a nation of traders, the Ibos are spreading out again along most of the complicated trade routes of Nigeria.

The big exception is Rivers State, which in its capital Port Harcourt has what was a major Ibo industrial centre and the sea outlet for the Ibo heartland of the present East Central State. The reluctance of the Rivers State to admit the entrance of the Port Harcourt, or to settle the claims from East Central of £55 millions worth of property in Rivers State, abandoned by Ibos during the war, is a short term holding back of economic development of both East Central and Nigeria as a whole. Unless, as the East Central people hope, the Federal Government steps in and compels the Rivers people to cooperate, it could be a long term source of friction.

Post-war struggle

East Central itself still shows everywhere the mark of the widespread and often militarily irrelevant destruction of wartime. Mass famine has been beaten back, but there are still many people struggling pretty near the margin of existence. Nevertheless, ground is being gained, and in spite of the population concentration and the desperate shortage of capital, the State's economy is creeping into action.

The survival of the 12-State Federal structure is one cause for optimism. A big second is the growth of oil production, and the even bigger growth of Nigeria's oil revenues. With new wells regularly coming into production and the big jump in price negotiated since last April, oil has become the key-stone of Nigeria's economy, and of its political stability. Last year the oil revenue was £115 millions, or more

than a third of the Federal budget. This year it has jumped to over £300 millions, and by 1972-3 will be £400 millions.

Without this money, the economy would be in trouble. The war was paid for largely by earnings from agricultural crops—groundnuts, cocoa, palm oil, and rubber. Now these prices stagnate, in spite of the efforts of the Cocoa Producers Alliance and UNCTAD. Even peace, it seems, is easier to negotiate than an effective international commodity agreements, as wheat and coffee bear witness.

The need for money is shown by the published figures for Federal expenditure. In ten months up to January 31 this year, the Ministry of Defence spending was £103 millions, as against an estimate of £39 millions for the whole.

Having raised an army of something like 200,000 to fight Biafra, the Federal Government is now stuck with it. In an environment of large scale unemployment, steep inflation, and growing violent crime, how can you demobilise 150,000 or more men? The number in the forces is currently the subject of a special census. Several cases of commanding officers drawing pay for non-existent troops have come to light so the exact size of the forces is still uncertain.

A promise has been given that the troops will not just be dumped into the unemployment pool. Meanwhile they are kept hard at training, many of them in the East. Retraining and resettlement schemes have started but so far as is known there has been no demobilisation.

Gowon's statement

The classic answer would be a foreign war and every embassy's political officer in Lagos has engraved on his mind his version of what General Gowon said at the June Organisation of African Unity meeting in Addis Ababa. There is disagreement about the exact words used, but the statement was to the effect that at least one colonial territory should be liberated within three years.

The obvious objective would be Portuguese Guinea, which already has a flourishing liberation movement and is of little economic significance to Portugal, although perhaps of considerable political importance.

The liberation of Portuguese Guinea would be a tremendous addition to General Gowon's prestige and also in keeping with the rôle he is cultivating of the leader of black Africa. He loses no opportunity of visiting African countries and of coming forward as the mediator in inter-African disputes. His critics say that he is seeking this continental cum international rôle, he is turning his back on the domestic problems of Nigeria.

By African standards, Nigeria is a powerful and rich giant. Size, population, national income—all are huge. So are her problems. Unemployment is one. Another is inflation.

Both are difficult to cope with in any country. To deal with them in a country always notorious for a corruption that has been boosted to a new and disgusting height by the war time boom is almost impossible. Without the huge increase in oil revenues there might have already been serious trouble, and it is widely accepted that Nigeria owes her present stability to oil.

Oil money however, can only soften the impact of the problems that have to be faced. It can pay for the army, it can help to launch some of the programme of the 1970-4 development plan. It cannot guarantee administrative integrity and efficiency, nor produce an organised economy.

There are able, overworked, and underpaid men in the Civil Service. There are also many idle incompetents who owe their jobs to strong pulling and devote their working lives to feathering their own nest. Development that is in the obvious interest of Nigeria is hampered by Government servants. It results in the ridiculous situation of engineers working on Government commissioned projects having to bribe Customs officials to get essential imported equipment cleared.

Corruption is constantly denounced by the Government and a few scapegoats are brought to court. State military governors make gestures, such as that of the Governor who came to Britain and found that some Nigerian students receiving State grants because of their supposed poverty were using the money to buy houses or to bring their wives out to Britain. His solution was to stop all indigent students grants, presumably leaving the genuine cases penniless.

The personal integrity of General Gowon remains unquestioned but the personal morals of a man riding a tiger could be irrelevant. Troops can be sent in to guard school examination papers in a desperate attempt to prevent advance copies being sold but even if the whole army was incorrupt, it could not act as a watchdog over a nation's commerce. Meanwhile a saddening proportion of the nation's money and administrative energy disappears into the sands of corruption.

The inflation that came in the train of the wartime import restrictions was countered by the import liberalisation. It produced a flood of imports—particularly from the Far East—that are putting some branches of Nigerian industry into difficulty and presenting a serious balance of payments problem.

Now there is a general expectation in commercial circles that new import restrictions will be imposed next month. There is also a general hope that the restrictions will not be accompanied by the high prices and shoddy goods that accompanied the wartime restrictions.

Anything that pushes up the cost of living is dangerous. The ordinary people of Nigeria, and in particular those of the rotting slums of Lagos, are near the limit. Prices of some staple foods have doubled and trebled in the postwar period. For expatriates the companies can pay the five years rent in advance that is now the standard demand and the rent of a reasonable expat's house would be about £2,000 a year. But without family help, a young Nigerian worker will find it almost impossible to find the several months of rent advance his landlord demands.

Public executions

Crippling rises in the cost of living plus unemployment and a war time flow of arms have helped to produce the wave of armed robberies. This has been answered by the special tribunals, without right of appeal, for armed robbers, and the public executions. Some Nigerian intellectuals have complained about these ghastly spectacles—they would be better if the firing parties could shoot straight, instead of just chipping off lumps of flesh, and then having to put another volley into a wounded man.

But Nigerians turn out in their thousands to jeer and cheer and there is general approval. The police claim that the public executions have reduced armed robbery by 90 per cent.

But circuses are no substitute for bread and there is deep unrest among Nigerian workers. Their hopes are now rested in the Adebayo Commission, whose report the Military State Council is now considering. The Commission is thought to have recommended sizeable wage increases. If they are not forthcoming there is unlikely to be any trouble that police and army cannot deal with comfortably, but it will impose a heavy strain on the Government.

What to do with the army, unemployment, inflation, balance of payments—all of them are pressing problems for the Military Government. Until they have been at least partly dealt with, the other big problem—when does Nigeria return to civilian government—seems to have been put to one side; 1976 is the deadline set but at the moment there is no indication that the Military Government is working on a timetable.



Nigeria's Ports Are ready for the Seventies...

Industry in Nigeria is expanding.

We have shown our readiness for the post war boom.

Expansion is going to be faster in the next decade.

Port service of an international standard are required and no one is more conscious of the challenge than the Nigerian Ports Authority. All our efforts are geared towards the provision of a comprehensive port service.

The systematic modernization of our ports at Port Harcourt, Bonny, Calabar, Koko, Sapele, Burutu, Warri and, of course, the Container Berth at Lagos are ways in which we are anticipating the future. Additional cargo-handling equipment, rapid turn-around and a 24-hour labor force insure that international shipping spends the minimum time in our ports. But our services don't just stop there. We undertake ship repairs, towage, pilotage, buoyage and surveys.

We utilize new ideas as they come. For we are aware of a new era in Nigeria - in short, we're ready for the Seventies

For more information on ports facilities and services, apply to the General Manager:



Nigerian Ports Authority
An autonomous corporation for Public Service

Head Office: 26/28 Marina, P. M. B. 12588, Lagos, Nigeria.



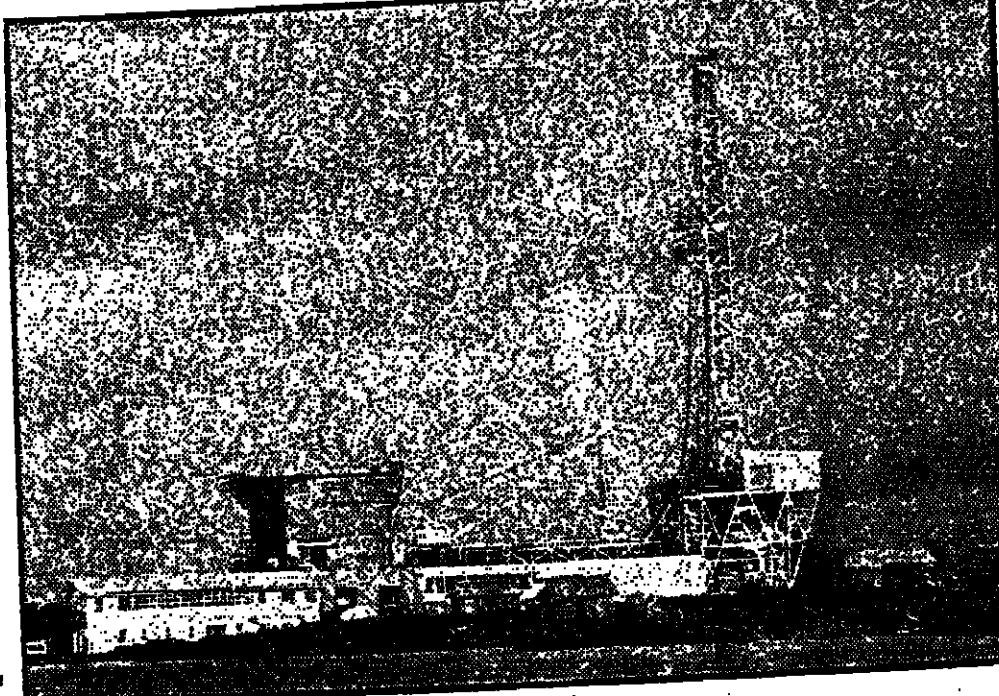
Seismic party moving equipment through the mangrove swamp of Buguma.



**VEGETABLE OILS
(NIGERIA) LIMITED**

Mile 10, Ikorodu Road, P. O. Box 121,
Ikeja, Nigeria. Cablegram WESTVON IKEJA.

Right: Forex drilling barge "Lutece" operating in the Jones Creek oil field; and far right: drilling operations in progress.



Floating on an oil tide

State	Mining Income	Mining Revenue as a percentage of total revenue from Federal funds	Population
North-West	£1.9M	26 per cent	5.7M
North-Central	£1.6M	20 " "	4.1M
Kano	£1.9M	18 " "	5.8M
North-East	£2.4M	26 " "	7.9M
Benue Plateau	£2.5M	37 " "	4.0M
Kwara	£1.3M	27 " "	2.4M
Lagos	£1.0M	15 " "	1.4M
West	£3.6M	16 " "	9.4M
Mid-West	£9.3M	60 " "	2.5M
East Central	£3.3M	38 " "	7.2M
South-East	£2.8M	39 " "	3.6M
Rivers	£6.8M	65 " "	1.5M

Price increase

Concessions

No one has yet taken up

Training

ing EN625.000 this year 0

Career progress

The need for Nigerian money in on its oil industry has been getting a show in the local press recently this has been added to the gas association with the oil. At present quantities of gas are being bought. Had it not been the discovery of North gas, there would have been a liquefaction plant in operation by playing the special tax on liquefied gas. But at the moment there is a buyers' market for gas and the long drive from the industrial oil means that exploitation of Nigerian gas is essential. The substantial encouragement to a foreign company or to a local development of oil and industrial users. Some already being used in the country and a gas industry that guarantees the future of the economy.

CO-OP BANK
the avenue
into NIGERIA



Co-operative Bank Limited.
— the peoples' Bank

The business he established now makes tremendous profits though he was even surprised to know at that first meeting, that we provide all banking facilities—Trade Advice, Foreign Exchange, Current Accounts, Savings etc.



(formerly Co-operative Bank of Western Nigeria Ltd.)

Branches: Lagos, Yaba, Benin and throughout Western State.

BUSINESS—SCOPE!

We specialise in

- * AIR CONDITIONING — AIRKING
(SERVICING & SUPPLY)
- * BUILDING MATERIALS — CEMENT
AND ASBESTOS ROOFING SHEETS
- * CAR SLIDING ROOFS — WEATHER
SHIELD
- * ELECTRIC CABLES — METRIC
- * GARAGE EQUIPMENTS
- * TYRES & TUBES — FISK & TIGER

**Do you want to put your products
into West African Markets**

Write to us

We are prepared to do business

UNITED WEST AFRICAN CO. LTD.

45 MARTINS STREET
P.O. BOX 4448

TELEX 21532, CABLE: UWAC LAGOS

TELEPHONE : 51225. 51265

هكذا من الأهل

NIGERIA



Market milestone

ONITSHA MARKET is one of the great trade centres of Nigeria. It is the centre for many imported goods that are then distributed throughout the country. It is also the collection point for agricultural products of the East Central State. The huge covered market with its hundreds of stalls was one of the casualties of the Biafran War. Bridge Market (left) and most of the town were destroyed.

But now the market is in action again on temporary sites awaiting the rebuilding of a new covered market. By road and river the traders once again converge to buy and sell yams and wristwatches, cassava, and see-through blouses. The reopening of the market was one of the big milestones in the recovery of the war-ravaged Ibo hinterland. As new crops have been harvested this autumn the prices have come down and food from Onitsha Market has been exported outside Central State.

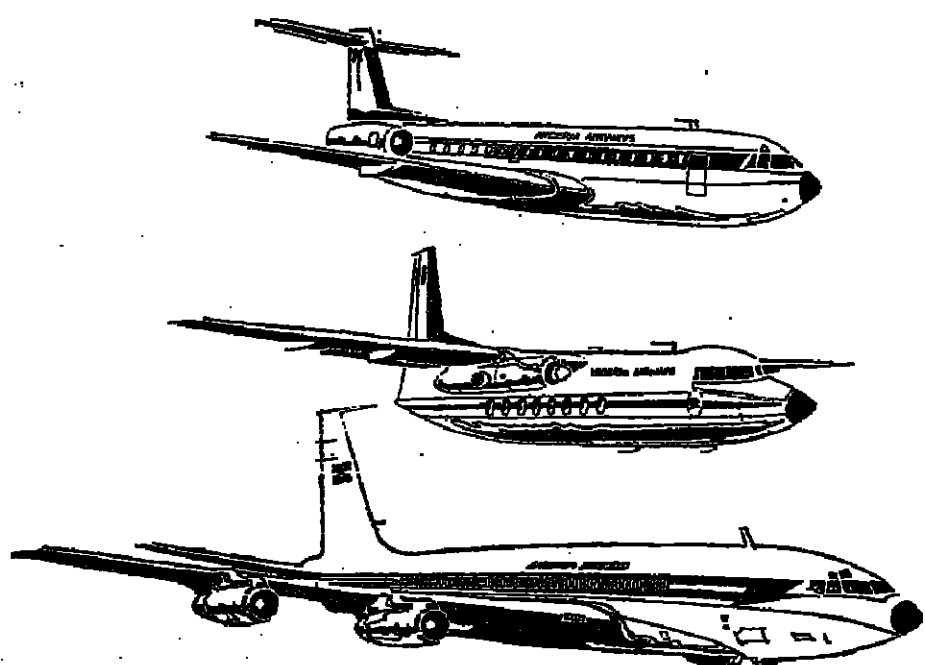
The yam I am buying (right) was for the head porter of the international Federal Palace Hotel in Lagos. "The yams at Onitsha are the best in Nigeria," he said when asking me to bring him one back.



Why most birds don't walk much

Birds have feet for getting about on the earth's surface, and if they wanted to, they could walk (or swim) to just about anywhere. You've probably noticed, though, that they prefer to fly. In other words, birds have discovered that once you have wings, the rest is easy. You can get from one place to another very conveniently, and so quickly that you can be back home before the chap on the surface has scarcely set out. You may not have wings yourself - but we do, and you can use ours whenever you travel between Nigeria's 12 major cities.

In association with British Caledonian Airways.

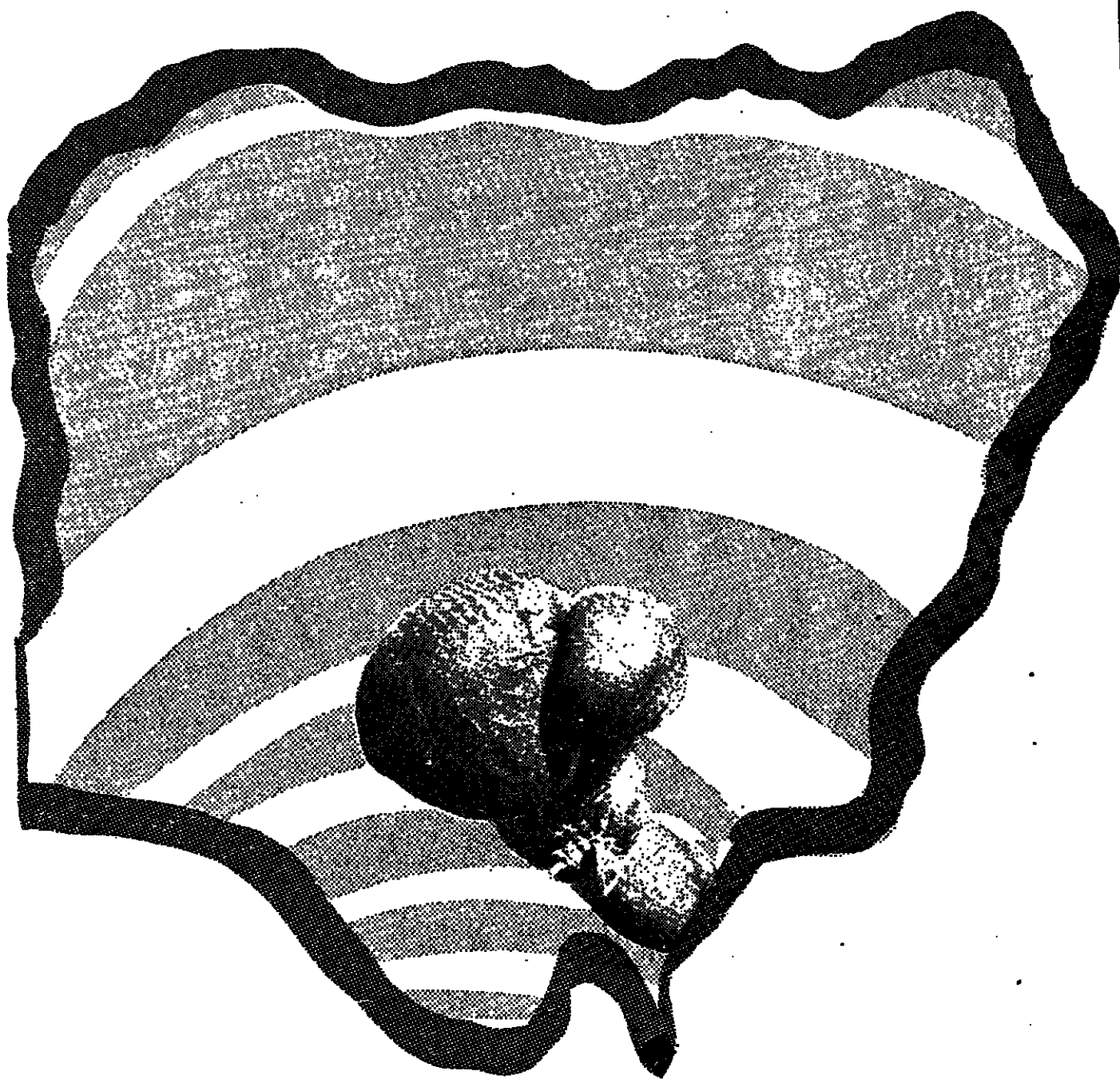


NIGERIA AIRWAYS
SKY-POWER to and throughout West Africa

OF COURSE
YOU NEED

Wema Punch

FOR A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS
IN Nigeria



We are an Authorised Dealer
with a highly specialised
Foreign Exchange Department.

There are Foreign Trade Experts too with the right
knowledge of the Nigerian ever expanding market.

And what's more, they can speak and write in any
of the world's major languages —
makes correspondence easier you know.

That's what we call **Wema Punch**
and that's all you need for a successful trade with
Nigeria.

Wema Punch — the solution to your trade
problems with Nigeria.

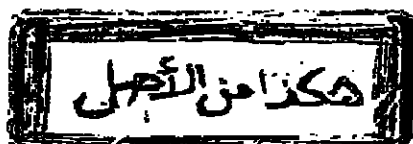
Contact:



Wema Bank Limited

— the BANK with the PERSONAL SERVICE

HEAD OFFICE: 52/54 DENTON STREET,
P. M. B. 1033,
EBUTE-METTA,
LAGOS.
Telegrams: WEMABANK LAGOS



NIGERIA

When the war ended 21 months ago, there was only one priority—keeping
the people alive. . . . The next step was to get crop growing underway again.

Starting from somewhere behind scratch

EAST CENTRAL STATE, the Ibo heartland of the Biafran war, is now back in action. There are still hungry people scraping together an existence and still everywhere the wreckage of war. But the combination of the Military Government's policy of reconciliation, the vital work of the relief agencies, and increasing energy and initiative of the Ibo people themselves, now makes it possible to look forward to the day when East Central makes a full contribution to the country's economy.

That time has not yet come. At the rate of investment envisaged in the State's 1970-74 Development Plan, it will take a generation to replace the physical assets and restore the infrastructure that made the old Eastern Region comparatively prosperous.

So much still needs to be done, and it all needs capital. Cut-off, roofless buildings are everywhere, many roads are wretched strips of eroded tarmac that slow vehicles to a walking pace. There is a shortage of vehicles, offices, houses, hospitals, aircraft, telephone lines, machinery, and virtually everything else. The only thing in excess supply is workless people.

But having survived the crisis of the post-war famine, the administration is gaining momentum. Oil wells are being drilled, goods and workers are being exported to other States, every month or two a new factory opens, next year should see a substantial rise in food production. Slowly and painfully, progress is being made.

Many of the East Central State's statistics are fairly crude estimates based on adjustments to pre-war figures. The population and unemployment totals contain a good element of what the State's development plan calls "intuition."

The pre-war population was swollen by the return of their tribal homeland of the many Ibo people, who in search of jobs and trade had spread throughout Nigeria. Something like 1.6 million returned to what is now East Central State. This brings the total population up to about 10 million. Of this number half to three-quarter of a million are classified as unemployed. But the Plan admits that some observers think the figure could be a million.

Peasant population

This category of unemployed does not include the peasant population, many of whom are concentrated at densities that mean that what in normal times was subsistence farming has become survival farming. On family smallholdings, calculation of unemployment or under employment is an impossible task.

To the unemployed and under-employed have to be added the considerable number who were crippled during the war. Given full scale medical, welfare, and rehabilitation services many of them could be restored to a useful working life. If there were not already the huge mass of unemployed able bodied men.

After starting from somewhere behind scratch—an inflated population, no seed or seedlings for the farms, no money (as Biafran currency was illegal), little capital—the food resources of this traditional exporting area have still not recovered.

Overall there is a food surplus in the State but this does not mean that

everyone is getting enough to eat. In some of the high density outlying areas kwashiorkor is still readily evident, although food is still being exported into other States. It would in any event be impossible to stop the food exports if the markets exist but the revival of trade is needed to get the State finances going again.

Food and employment have kept the people on the move, and still do. At first Enugu, Asaba, and the other towns were the magnet for the professional and trained workers. But now after having experienced the size of the unemployment position and having found that reconciliation works out in most places in practice as well as in theory, they are fanning out into the other States.

Flow into towns

There is, however, a flow into the towns that presents a more difficult problem for the high density farming areas—some of whom have been kept alive largely by relief food—are all just scraping along. Some are giving up the struggle and making for the towns in the hope that food will be easier to find there.

When the war ended, 21 months ago, there was only one priority—keeping the people alive. This was achieved with greater success than many had forecast. In May and June of last year there were 145,000 cases of malnutrition admitted to sick bays and the vulnerable—the old, the pregnant, and the young children numbered over 3,000,000. Four months later the Government figures—for September and October—were malnutrition down to 50,000, the vulnerable down to 50,000.

There were many then who were beyond the reach of the relief organisations—there still are—but the back of the problem was broken last year, with food pumped in by the UN/FAO World Food Programme and other agencies. The East Central Rehabilitation Commission estimated that without the relief food, four million Nigerians would have died.

The relief food is still vital and will have to be maintained side by side with the reconstruction and development programmes. Now there is a chain, running down from the Federal Government through State to the divisional level. Each division has its rehabilitation committee which regularly distributes food.

The relief supplies are divided between three sections—the vulnerable (the disabled, the pregnant, the children, and the aged)—the Government clinics, and the people enlisted on a food for work basis. A growing number of reconstruction projects—often small but important like a wooden bridge, a mended road or a rebuilt clinic—are being carried out in the food for work programme.

The next step after relief food distribution was to get crop growing under way again. Apart from the location of the population—many Ibo peasants had been enlisted in the Biafran army and others had been driven away from their farms by the fighting—there was hardly any seed, seedlings, or stock.

The first need was for quick protein to stem the kwashiorkor caused by protein deficiency. The agricultural authorities decided that poultry was the best bet. Chickens have a short gestation period and require only a small investment. Since last Novem-

ber half a million day-old chicks have been distributed at half cost. The feed for them is also given at half price, until the chickens are ready to eat or start to pay.

The success of the scheme is proved by the fall in market prices. Last November a dozen eggs in Enugu, the East Central capital, cost 10 shillings. Now eggs can be added a broiler for 10. Now eggs can be bought for as little as four shillings in the towns, and a chicken is 10s.

To supply the people's starch needs, free distribution of rice, maize, and vegetable seed, and yam and cassava seedlings and tubers was started on a small scale last year and getting into its stride this. This has been less successful than the poultry scheme. Last year starving people ate some of the seed yams and a drought early in the growing year reduced the yields of the crops that are being harvested between now and the end of the year.

Some of the basic problems existed before the war. The poorest soil is in the most densely populated areas where the average holding is only about half an acre. In the low density areas the size of holdings rises to five to 10 acres and it is from these areas that the food exports are coming.

The most crucial need is for capital. Co-operatives are one way in which this need is being met and although the scheme to encourage their formation is in its early stages there are already about 750 of them, some flourishing.

Model farms

The Agricultural Development Corporation has been started—to set up model farms to provide the nucleus of development in the surrounding area. So far the ADC in East Central is only involved in marketing but the first land has been acquired.

In time the East Central Government will move into the storage and distribution of food and is also thinking of processing and packaging plants. But pressing and packaging plants, like individual farms, are short of capital funds and are appealing to the Federal Government for money to start co-operatives and get promising individual farmers going.

The industry of East Central—in spite of the predominance of agricultural crops Enugu was known as the coal city—is slowly creaking into action again. There have been complaints about the slowness with which the Federal Government releases the Federal funds for capital work.

The authorities say that East Central and other states have been slow in submitting their plans. The East Central trade and industry Ministry says that pre-war many of the big employers of labour which were wholly or partly state owned were losing money and reactivation could not start until a new more rational basis of operation had been worked out. The Niger Steel had been worked out for instance is to be rolled in size to make it viable. The ceramics factory at Umuahia is to drop all its tableware production. But cement, textile, shoe, asbestos, and bottling plant, are all back in production. The industrial estate at Enugu has a long waiting list and other estates providing site, services, and a building are planned for Onitsha and Aba.

Always the cry is for more capital, either from the Federal Government or from overseas.



Peasants in the East Central State digging Cassava tuber. H. and his family live on a plot of the left acre

Port Harcourt and the Ibos

PORT Harcourt—the second port of Nigeria—is a major problem for East Central State. It is not in the Ibo tribal area, but pre-war nearly all the Nigerian skilled workers, the officials, the property owners, the industrialists, and traders were Ibos.

Well before the final collapse of Biafra, the Federal Army had captured Port Harcourt and the local tribes who had been under the economic and administrative thumb of the Ibos came into their own. Now Port Harcourt is the capital of the Rivers State and the people of the tribes are determined to make sure that the Ibos of East Central are kept at arm's length.

Sitting idle

No matter if there are skilled administrators and technicians sitting idle in Enugu and there are not trained Rivers people to fill the jobs—and in pre-war days few Rivers men had the opportunity to acquire either training or administrative, industrial, or commercial experience. The Rivers State Government and the people will do all they can to make sure that the Ibos are not going to once again dominate Port Harcourt.

For a factory owner trying to get a Port Harcourt plant into operation again, this policy obviously creates problems. Michelin insisted that their tyre factory could not be started up again without a good proportion of the trained pre-war staff. An exception has been made by the Rivers State authorities but only apparently on

condition that Rivers people are trained to take over as soon as possible.

In most of the country, in fact the Ibos are spreading and resuming their pre-war pattern of trade. Even in the Moslem North—the region which saw the massacres of Ibos which sent them streaming back to their tribal homeland and preceded the Biafran secession—the Ibos are back. What is more surprising is that the Ibos say that they are being treated without hostility. The exceptions, as usual, are the two States which, although predominantly non-Ibo, were part of former Biafra—Rivers State and South-east State.

Large amounts of capital belonging to East Central Ibos are locked up in these two adjoining States—land, buildings, machinery, and equipment abandoned during the war. The East Central people had property in other States which they abandoned during the war but by now they have recovered most of it, even if it involved taking someone to court to do so.

The Assets and Liabilities Agency—the Government body established to deal with claims for the property left by Ibos—now only functions in respect of two States, Rivers and South-east.

The East Central State Government has compiled a register of claims by its people for property in Rivers and South-east. The South-east Government has also compiled a list of deserted buildings, etc. Much to the people's surprise the South-east list was longer than that of the East Central claimants.

The value of the 545 plantations, the 22 hotels, the 1,371 buildings, and the other items that East Central people are claiming in South-east is just over £11 millions. This has to be seen against a budget of capital expenditure for the East Central State Government of £50 millions for the whole of the period of the 1970-4 Development Plan.

It now seems only a matter of time before these South-east claims are settled. But no one is prepared to hazard a guess as to when the Rivers State will sort out the claims within its territory.

The claims on the Rivers State are for property valued at £35.9 millions. The Port Harcourt property accounts for £25 millions of this. If the capital starved East Central could get its hands on the £65 millions' worth locked up in Rivers and South-east it would be a tremendous boost to the East Central reconstruction and development programme.

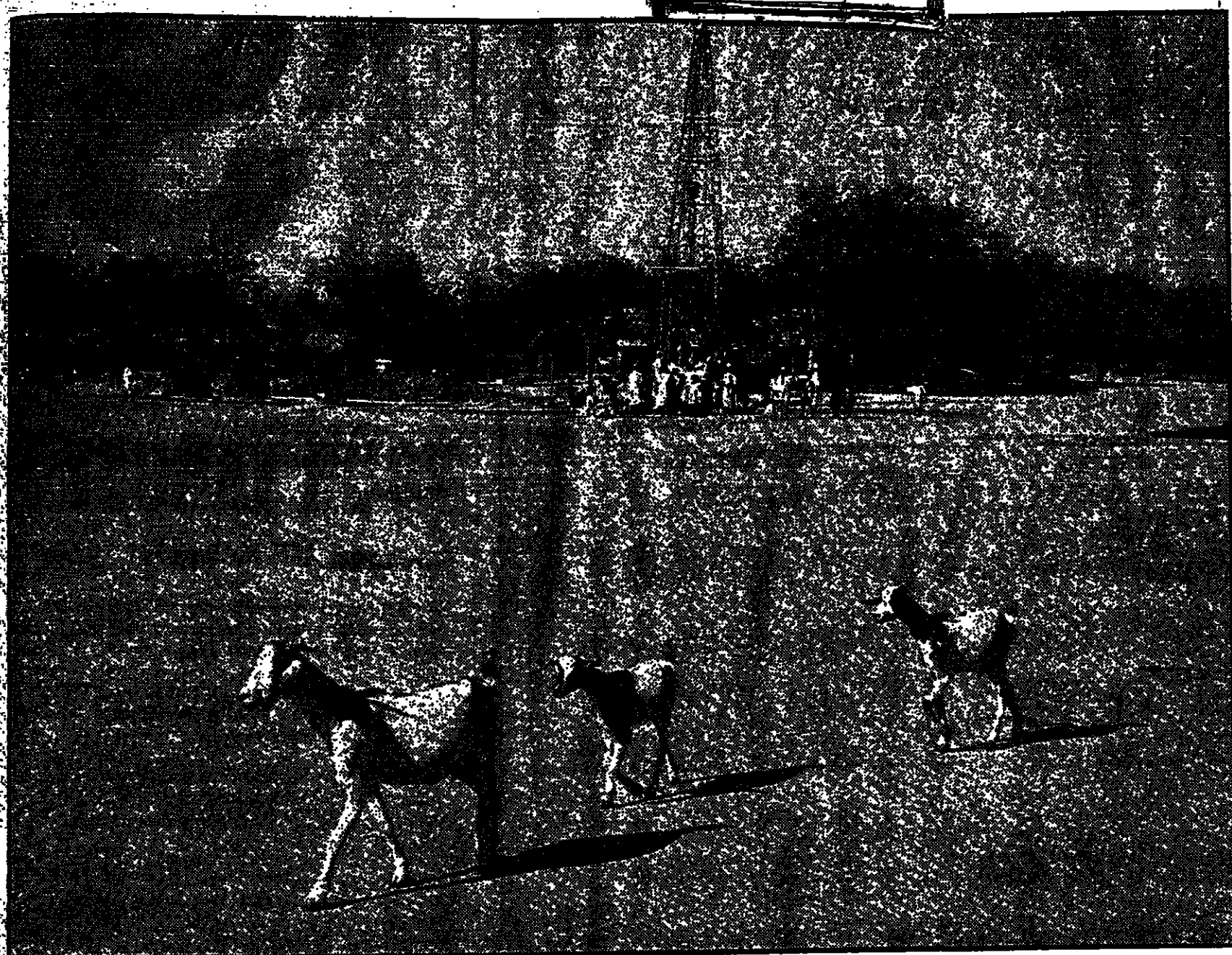
Blind eye

In East Central this issue of assets and liabilities arouses considerable heat. Nevertheless, no one expects the Rivers authorities to do anything but turn a blind eye to the restoration of property until the Federal Government steps in and compels them to do so.

Meanwhile, the keep the Ibos out of Rivers jobs policy means that the fully used. It is the nearest sea outlet for East Central exports, but some goods are being sent hundreds of extra road miles to Lagos. East Central trade officials complain that it can take two or three days to get a lorry unloaded at Port Harcourt. They point out that the population of Rivers is only about one million, many of whom are fishermen and peasants in outlying areas, and there are just not enough skilled and semi-skilled Rivers workers available.

NIGERIA

مزارع النموذجي



Model farms

The plan declares that the Government should play a dominant rôle and have a control over land, mineral deposits, and other natural endowments.

The development plan

BUSINESS LINK

That is what we are

- * WHEN YOU ARE PRESSED WITH CONFIRMED AND IRREVOCABLE LETTERS OF CREDIT
- * WHEN FINANCE IS YOUR BIGGEST HEADACHE IN BUSINESS TRANSACTION WITH YOUR OVERSEAS CUSTOMERS
- * WHEN YOUR INTENTION IS TO INVEST IN NIGERIA

Just drop a line to Us

WE INDENT
WE CONFIRM, AND
WE PROMOTE BUSINESS BETWEEN
FOREIGN AND LOCAL INTERESTS

COMMERCIAL TRUSTS & CREDIT
EXCHANGE LTD.,
475, ASEGBE CRESENT,
OLORUNSOGO QUARTERS,
IBADAN S. 7.
TEL:- 25145
CABLE:- TRUST IBADAN

or through our Principals:
FIELDCREST FINANCE COMPANY LTD.,
WALLBURY DELLS,
LITTLE HALLINGBURY,
HERTFORDSHIRE,
ENGLAND.
TELEPHONE: 029 56691.

THE economic future of Nigeria is, on paper, laid out in the 1970-74 Development Plan. It is not a precise guide if only because the planned period was well under way before the plan was published and because the defence spending has strayed well beyond the budgeted amount. Nevertheless it remains an outline of Federal Government priorities.

A nominal total of EN1,840 millions is to be spent in the 1970-74 period in the public and private sectors although the net capital expenditure by Federal and State governments would be only EN780 millions.

The breakdown of the nominal public expenditure is: agricultural EN107 millions, transport EN242 millions, education EN138 millions, defence and security EN96 millions.

The plan accepts as any road traveller must, that the transport system is on the point of collapse. Anyone who has crawled for an hour and a half largely in first gear through the traffic jams that are so often the link between the centre of Lagos and its airport or put his car springs at hazard on the road potholes would agree.

On Nigerisation the plan declares that the Government should play a dominant rôle and have a control over land, mineral deposits, and other natural endowments. The Government, it declares, must have at least a 55 per cent of the equities of iron and steel, petrochemicals, fertilisers, and

petroleum products. Other large and medium sized undertakings should be run as mixed ventures.

Since the publication of the plan, the Federal Government has announced its one third participation in Safrap and Agip oil undertakings in Nigeria and given some details of indigenisation of smaller businesses. The enterprises to be reserved entirely for indigenous Nigerian businessmen include such basics as bread making, bottling of soft drinks, poultry farming, bicycle tyre manufacturing, laundry and dry cleaning, hairdressing, and road haulage.

There are 22 more lines which are barred to foreign businessmen if the fixed capital is under EN200,000 and the indigenous equity participation is less than 40 per cent. They include beer brewing, slaughtering and meat distribution, fishing, manufacture of soaps and detergents, manufacture of matches, machinery distribution agencies, motor vehicle distribution and servicing, internal air transport, coastal shipping, timber production, and bicycle manufacturing.

New roads

Heavier taxes for the rich, family planning, new roads and bridges, the use of soldiers for bridge building and road repairs, and the expansion of education, water supplies, and food production are all included.

No one in Nigeria expects that the development plan will be carried through in its entirety. The defence spending in the current year—EN102M between April last year and January 31 this, against a budgeted EN88M for the whole financial year—is one reason.

The indigenisation policy again is unlikely to be fully pursued at first because of the shortage of capital needed for Nigerians to take over from foreign concerns.

There is also the problem of clearing the backlog of payment for imports built up during the war, amounting to EN145 millions. From April 1 payments for imports have been on the basis of 90 or 180 day bills. Officials say that the backlog will be paid off by the end of the year which still leaves open the point of whether the year in mind is a calendar or fiscal one.

The 90-day bills have been honoured more or less on time. The 180-day bills will be due for payment in the coming few days. Businessmen in Lagos generally believe that the bills will be honoured on time but also expect that import restrictions, that were lifted in April in an attempt to curb inflation by mopping up surplus money, will be reimposed in October.

One of the important commercial developments is the opening of car assembly plants mentioned in the plan. Two are planned, the firms involved being Peugeot and Volkswagen. The Government would like one to be situated in the North and one in Lagos but neither Peugeot nor VW wants to face the cost of operating way up the road in Kaduna.

For the other car firms there is the question of how

the Nigerian assembled cars will be protected to make them competitive with imported finished cars. It is thought that quantitative restrictions on cars imports are more likely than increased tariff protection. Either way the British car importers are faced with a tough market.

AKINLOYE ABODERIN LIMITED

is your only KEY to
business in NIGERIA

- * FEASIBILITY STUDY EXPERTS.
- * BUSINESS CONSULTANTS.
- * PROJECT ADVISERS.
- * INVESTMENT & PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT.
- * MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVES.

For your Industrial Ventures in Nigeria
Contact: AKINLOYE ABODERIN LTD.
Nigeria's leading Industrial Promotions &
Development Company

208-212 YAKUBU GOWON STREET (Third Floor)

Telex
21248

P.O. Box 2150
LAGOS.

Telegrams
AKINABOD

what can ACB do to help your family...



...We'll guarantee the cash

Financial Security is essential for a happy and comfortable family. Money must be available for School Fees, Doctors Bills and all the little Extras that a family needs. An Account with ACB will help build this financial security. At ACB your savings will earn interest and increase.

GET THE STRENGTH OF ACB AROUND YOU.



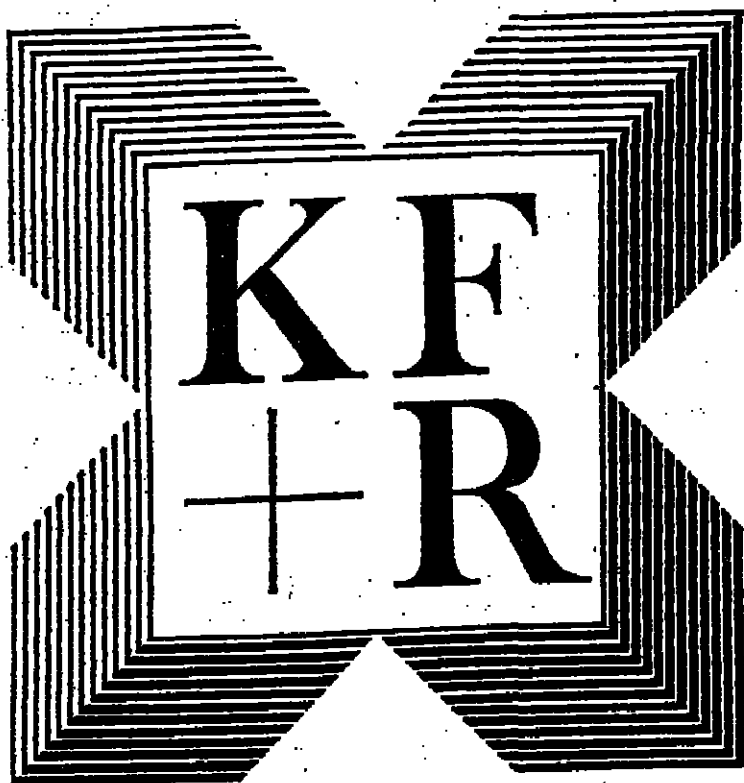
**AFRICAN
CONTINENTAL
BANK LIMITED** "The people's bank"

Branches throughout the Country

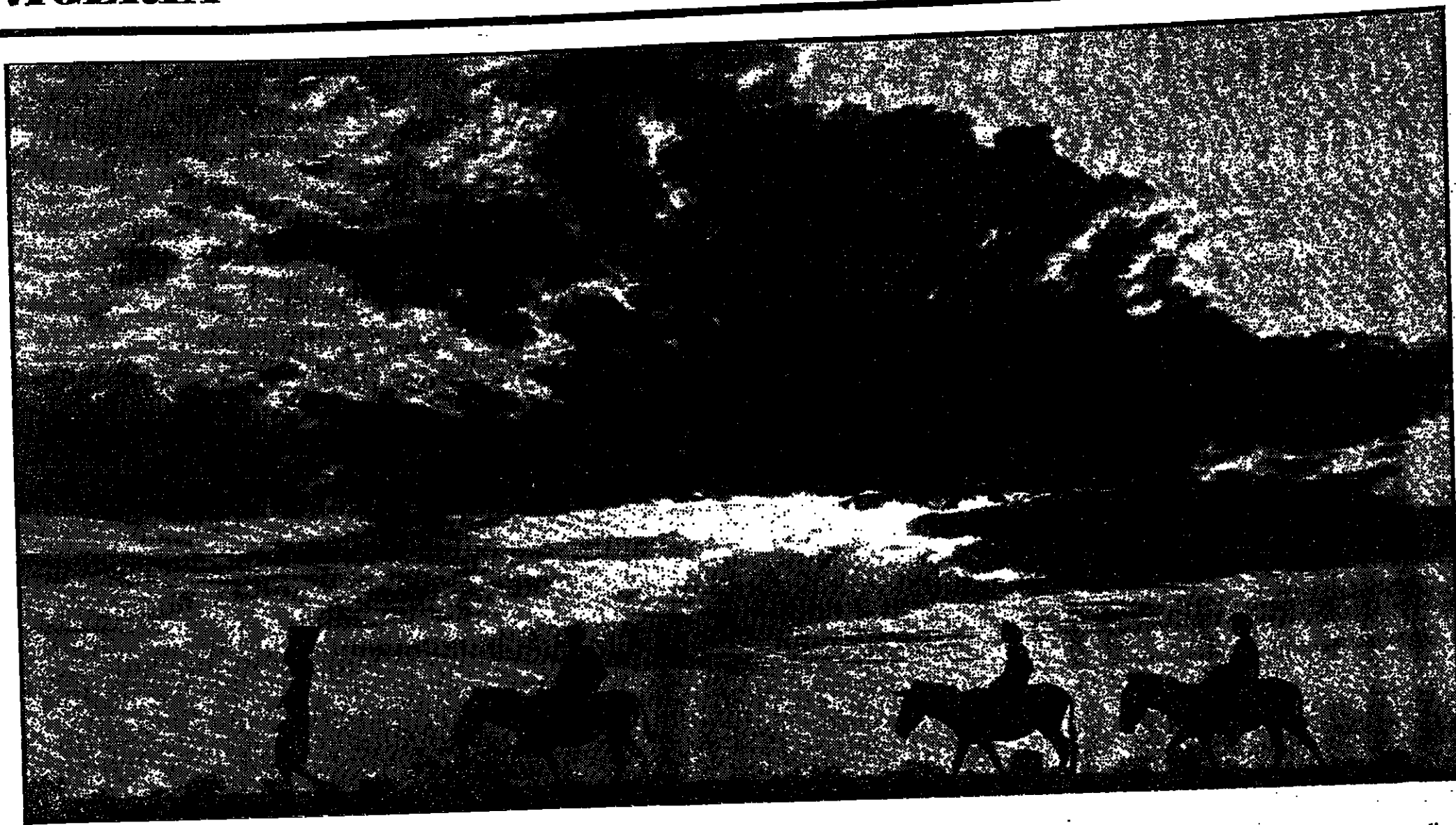
ACB

Head Office: 148, Yakubu, Gowon Street, Lagos.

real estate consultancy in Nigeria



Knight Frank & Rutley (Nigeria)
P.O. Box 221, 47 Marina, Lagos, Nigeria
Telephone Lagos: 28786, 25322. Telex 21428 (Knight Lagos)



On safari—picture by Graham Finlayson

Turning point for tourism

IN NIGERIA, Africa comes to the tourist still unpacked. It is a matter of temperament, age, income, and experience whether you say thank God for that or turn back to the Club Med terrace brochure.

It won't last. The Nigerians have too good a commercial sense to fail to latch on to the leisure boom, once they have fully recovered from the disruption of the war. Already some of the individual State Governments have started their tourism

development schemes, and the Federal Government is awaiting a report on the country's tourist potential. The survey has been carried out by a team of French consultants and will establish the priorities for development in what is almost a virgin field. It will then remain for the Federal Government to decide on the allocation of resources.

At the moment, the Nigerian tourist industry barely exists. In 1969 and 1970 the number of visitors entering the country solely in search

of a holiday was under 9,000. Nearly a third of the number were British and another group were American Negroes, visiting by air charter the land some of their ancestors left by slave ship.

This is not streamlined tourism. Experience differs from country to country, but even getting a visa can be a troublesome business, as the Nigerian Tourist Association openly admits. Hotels are well in advance. Transport needs some initiative to organise, and some patience.

Go to the Yankari Game Reserve and the lion and the elephant should be there along with the less photogenic species, but they will not be posing for the cine-camera with the practised certainty of the Nairobi same park residents. But neither will there be the feeling of being on a package tour conveyor.

Local crafts

Go out hunting for local art and craft and mixed up with the airport art is a wide range of satisfying objects in wood and leather, brass, bronze, and gold.

Being a tourist in Nigeria means wading in, ready to do your own haggling, and ready to face a hundred and one frustrations and unexpected complications.

It is hard going but the reward is making contact with the African reality of a culturally rich and diversified mix of peoples, and seeing a country that runs from the fringes of the Sahara down to stretches of palm fringed beaches, forest, hills, and mangrove swamp.

Mangrove swamps are not everyone's idea of a holiday environment but it so happens that I have no more evocative memory of Africa than of standing in the mouldering baroque residence in Calabar, where Roger Casement once reigned, looking down to the river and the chanting of paddlers in the dug out canoes, and across to the swamps, the hills, and the sea.

Other visitors to Nigeria with the time and effort to

devote to travelling around a huge country come out with memories of surfing on a perfect beach, an astonishing folk festival, or perhaps just some unbridled evenings of Highlife and Soul in the Lagos nightclubs.

Nigerians often tell you that they are a gregarious people, and Lagos itself makes the point well. The tightly packed streets and alleys of the city centre teem with people, and are raucous with the blaring of car horns. There seems to be a market round every corner. Noisy, sometimes smelly, and always full of vitality, Lagos is something to experience, if not to linger over. One thing worth pausing for is the Onikan Museum which has probably the richest collection of African art in the world.

Lagos is one point of entry to Nigeria for the air traveller. The other is Kano, at the other end of the country. The Sahara, it seems, is just a few caravans away up the road. Goods still arrive by camel train. Some of them will end up inside the great walls of the city that was founded about 1000 BC, in the central market place that sometimes holds 20,000 people. Just the place to pick up the odd bit of silver or camel saddle. A camel too for that matter.

If you get the timing right, there is the splendid turn out on feast and prayer days of the Emir's procession to the mosque—the chief's and escorts magnificently robed, and their horses caparisoned in medieval brilliance.

Walled cities

A hot day's driving from Kano takes in other Moslem walled cities, Katsina, Daura, and Zaria—less blurred by modern development than Kano.

The accidents of empire that drew the boundaries of Nigeria include an ethnic variety even greater than New York, and trying to work out a timetable of all the main religious and folk festivals is one of the Tourist Association's many projects. Even some of the Moslem festivals that elsewhere are fixed by the calendar, must for some Nigerian Moslems, await the actual sighting of the new moon.

The fishing festival at Argungu, up in the North-west, is now predictable for a date in February. Every man and boy, armed with nets, go into the river and drive the fish into the shallows. As there are a great many fish and some are 100lb. Nile perch, it all gets very lively. Canoe racing, camel and horse racing, and all-night drumming and dancing round it off.

A visit to Argungu can be organised through a travel agent but the accommodation would probably be a safari tent.

The Patezzi Regatta on the River Niger takes place only every other year and it could be in February. It could be in March. The biggest racing canoes have over 50 paddlers and the whoopee makes an old fashioned Boat Race night seem tame.

Other festivals have easier timing. The Irele festival at Ikurum in July consists of 21 days of dancing, singing, and feasting, and the Ikeji Festival at Arochuku in East Central state is 16 days of traditional dancing in September. But at any time, somewhere in Nigeria, there will be a few dance festivals going on.

The ground work for the expansion of tourism—the building of hotels—is now gaining momentum. Benin—the city of bronze and brass casting—has a new hotel. So does Calabar, and in Enugu

the war-damaged Presidential Hotel has just reopened.

In Maiduguri another hotel is almost finished, Iorin has one under construction. So does Jos, and another is planned for Sokoto. Several of the existing hotels are building large extensions. Quite apart from the development of tourism, the number of visiting officials and businessmen warrants at least a 50 per cent increase in the hotel rooms of Lagos. All hotels of a standard that the average foreign tourist would want to use are fully booked for weeks ahead.

Apart from the number of beds, hoteliers bent on expansion can face problems with the supply of some imported materials and services. The Ikoyi Hotel in Lagos must be one of the few hotels used by international travellers and classified as first class which has a block of rooms in which

the water—and only cold at that—flows from the taps for only an hour or two a day. Flushing the lavatory involves ringing for someone to bring a bucket of water. It is a long-standing problem that has forced the management to sink their own borehole, which should be coming into use any month now. The hotel manager said he reduced the rate for these rooms if the guest complained.

With these problems at the first-class hotel level, the complications down the line require effort, patience, and preferably the help of a local resident who knows the ropes.

Nevertheless, things are on the move. No better evidence of this could be found than the announcement that work will start this year on a Hilton International hotel at Kano. For tourism in Nigeria it could be the turning point,

Being a tourist in Nigeria means wading in, ready to do your own haggling, and ready to face a hundred and one frustrations and unexpected complications.

IS NIGERIA YOUR TARGET?

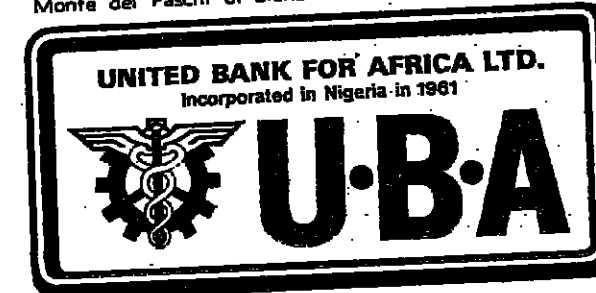
.....let UBA assist you

Through our Business Promotion Department we can offer a unique service to help you with your international trade problems.

Apart from a complete range of services we can also advise on Investment Projects including feasibility studies.

With twenty-four branches throughout Nigeria we are well placed to deal with all your enquiries concerning any part of this country.

Associated Banks
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV—NETHERLANDS
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro—ITALY
Bankers Trust Company—USA
British and French Bank Limited—UK
(Affiliate: Banque Nationale de Paris—FRANCE)
Monte dei Paschi di Siena—ITALY



Authorised Capital: N33,000,000
Paid-up Capital: N2,250,000
Head Office and Business Promotion Department
47, Marina P.O. Box 2405, Lagos.
Tel. 20311/2/3/4. Telex: 21241.

New Nigeria Development Company Limited



NNDC is a limited liability development company with assets worth £15m. It is owned by the Governments of six Northern States, i.e.: by half the State Governments of the Federation of Nigeria. Its main area of operation is the six Northern States—277,416 square miles of virgin fertile agricultural land with great industrial potentialities. More than half of Nigeria's 60m people are in the Northern States.

NNDC has seven subsidiaries, 15 associate companies and five direct projects. Their activities cover all sectors of the economy ranging from agriculture to industry and from mining to services.

NNDC welcomes foreign entrepreneurs in the spirit of "partnership in progress."

For further information contact:
General Manager,
NNDC LIMITED,
18-19 Ahmadu Bello Way,
Kaduna, Nigeria.

LAGOS EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Nigerian capital's major planning and estate development agency helps industries and investors with:-

- ★ Sites for industries, factories, department stores, etc.
- ★ Low-rental houses for workers
- ★ Shops and office buildings
- ★ Planning and development advice.

The Board's activities cover the whole of Lagos State and it is backed by the state government. The Board is fully associated with Nigeria's four-year development plan.

Lagos Executive Development Board
Reclamation Road,
P. O. Box 907,
Lagos.
Phone: 26821

ELECTRICITY CORPORATION OF NIGERIA



SERVING THE ELECTRIC POWER NEEDS OF NIGERIA

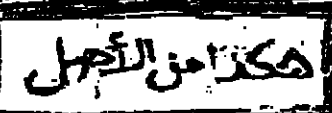
The Corporation, which is one of Africa's fastest growing electricity supply industries has had an average load growth rate of 20% per annum in the last fifteen years.

In order to encourage rapid industrial growth the Corporation provides electricity at cheap rates

For further details please write to

E.C.N. HEADQUARTERS

24-25 MARINA,
P.M.B. 12030,
LAGOS, NIGERIA,
WEST AFRICA



Passion spent

Jonathan Steele on Mindszenty's big decision

AFTER 15 years Cardinal Mindszenty, the Roman Catholic primate of Hungary, is exchanging an apartment in the American Embassy for the Vatican. The move, he said once that he would never leave his country, "like a thief in the night" drove yesterday by car to Vienna and flew by Alitalia to Rome. Thus ends one of the stranger international triangles of the Cold War, which caused Mindszenty to flee the Vatican, and the United States to demand his return.

Cardinal Mindszenty is an honourable, but a stubborn man. In both qualities he was consistent throughout his political life. During the last war when many Hungarians of German descent bent with the Nazi storm and reverted to their German names, Mindszenty did the opposite and took an Hungarian one. Consecrated in 1944 he denounced the Nazis' anti-Semitic legislation and their new paganism. As the Russians approached Nazi-occupied Hungary he appealed to the German-installed Government to resist—and was promptly arrested.

The Russians released him and Pope Pius XII made him cardinal primate of Hungary. But when the Hungarians nationalised church schools in 1948, Cardinal Mindszenty ordered all church bells to be tolled. He was arrested, and in one of the first Stalinist show trials was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1949 on charges of high treason and currency speculation.

Back in triumph

From then on his only kind of comparative freedom came when his sentence was "interrupted" in 1955 on grounds of age and ill health. During the 1956 uprising he came back to Budapest in triumph but took refuge in the American Embassy when the Russian troops smashed the city.

There he was to remain for years insisting that he would only emerge if he could stay in Hungary completely rehabilitated and with religious education restored to the Church. Increasingly parties found his demands realistic. The Americans and their relations with the Hungarian Government peddled. The Vatican's politik was delayed. But turning point came in 1964 when the Vatican signed its ever agreement with a communist state, winning Mindszenty the right to nominate new bishops in Hungary in return for a pledge that the Church would stay out of politics.

Soon afterwards, on the second of the four visits he is allowed to make to Budapest since 1963, Franz Cardinal Koenig apparently sought a message from Pope Paul, appealing to the old man to come to Rome. He refused.

Then, this year, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, during the Vatican for the first time discussed the possibility of a little at the age of 76, the Cardinal, as "Osservatore Romano" reports, wrote the Pope with the first confession. He wanted to spend the rest of his life in his native land "but if because of passions aroused against me or because of superior considerations on the part of the Church," he was asked to leave, "then I would accept at which would represent the heaviest cross of my life. I am ready to say farewell to my beloved country to continue in exile a life of prayer and silence."

THE end of the news

HE WAVES of the great Soviet spy scandal are washing particularly stormily on the obdurate press and information sections in London. Although the Foreign Office fuses to disclose the names of those it has ordered out, the chief of the information section, G. Kuznetsov, has been asked to pack his bags, and Stanislaw Semenov, the first secretary who deals with the press, will not be allowed to return from Moscow. Semenov's post in London as a demurring promotion. In previous jobs, in New Zealand, was as a humble clerk.

As well as these two, the editor and deputy editor of Soviet News, the embassy's official weekly journal, are being asked to leave. The chief of which is apparently causing consternation about the "Soviet News" and the smaller press bulletins are being to come out.

OST of the counsellors, the first rank of senior diplomats, have also been summarily dispatched. This will be specially inconvenient for

MR Michael Stewart, twice Foreign Secretary in Labour administrations, nourished the growing feeling yesterday that the Government may have overplayed its hand in deciding on such a wholesale expulsion of Soviet diplomats.

Never regarded during his term at the FCO as a softie, Mr Stewart declared his concern that the reduction in Soviet staff in London should have been made with such a large splash.

Mr Stewart recalled that in his own quiet way he had himself sent a number of Soviet staff packing back to Moscow for exceeding their official roles here. He was thus surprised that if the Government decided it was necessary to make such large reductions they had not gone about it more gradually, over a longer period.

This feeling is likely to emerge even more openly at next week's Labour Party conference.

MRS JOANNE HART, a manageress of a coffee bar in the centre of the industrial city of Bulawayo, was surprised and upset when three customers came in and tried to order. They were black.

Explaining later why she had put up the city's first "Europeans Only" sign at the entrance, Mrs Hart said: "Three Africans actually walked in here and sat down. It is very difficult and one doesn't want to hurt anyone's feelings, but if this is not checked, I am eventually going to have a complete African community here."

Mrs Hart's husband made her remove the sign after a newspaper started asking questions, but there was considerable white sympathy for her stance.

In Salisbury, there are perhaps half a dozen "Whites Only" signs — mainly on public lavatories. But Rhodesian-style apartheid extends much further than this. The lack of signs may well be for the benefit of tourists. They certainly aren't for the assistance of Rhodesian Africans. Just as the African men were turned away when they tried to buy cups of coffee from Mrs Hart, so restaurants, bars, and cafes usually refuse to serve black Rhodesians. Unlike South Africa, where at least apartheid is open and, I suppose, honest, Rhodesia hides it away, as if ashamed.

Not everything here is segregated, not although there are plans to extend the system. At the moment, Africans can go to cinemas, and theatres, swim in some public pools, and travel on buses with whites. But as they walk into a restaurant or a bar, they never know if they will be refused service and told, usually politely, to leave. However polite the refusal, it stings.

In the current talks with Britain on a settlement of the six-year-old independence dispute, one of the subjects under discussion is the removal of racial discrimination. Most Rhodesians don't believe there is racial discrimination here, so they haven't given the matter of its removal much thought. Whites overlook the hidden apartheid in bars and cafes. They have a facility for thoughtlessness. They tend not to notice Africans (unless the black man is in a position of social equality, in which case whites can hardly keep their eyes off him) and so occasionally tell anti-African stories while a waiter, or a houseboy, stares into space a few feet away and pretends not to hear.

A white Rhodesian wrote angrily to the "Rhodesia Herald" a few months ago, and the letter is so typical of attitudes here that it is worth quoting in full:

"Sir, The other day I entered a Salisbury hotel and asked for a drink. I was refused on the grounds that I was accompanied by an African nurse. I explained that she would wait outside

MICHAEL LAKE reports new attacks on the Government's spy policy

Have we overcooked the horror?

ference. The Shadow Foreign Secretary, Mr Denis Healey, is known to be perturbed that such a political decision will effectively delay progress towards détente in Europe and postpone the proposed European security conference.

Mr Stewart said yesterday: "One must not lose sight of the fact that it does remain extremely important to work for an easier, more relaxed relationship between East and West in Europe."

Britain's allies are unwilling to suggest that the Government deliberately provoked this crisis with the Russians. But they are well aware that there has been some reluctance on the part of the FCO towards the proposed European security conference.

On the other hand, some of Britain's ambassadors in the Eastern block, including our new man in Moscow, Sir John Killick, are believed to be enthusiasts for a multi-lateral conference, if only because this should make relations between the satellite countries and Moscow easier, and therefore contacts with the West safer.

NATO diplomats who have been briefed at the FCO on the extent of the Soviet espionage network in Britain have come away with little doubt that drastic action was justified. But they have differing

Moscow, then Ambassador in Warsaw, has developed a strong sense of caution.

views on whether or not this will seriously impair East-West relations. There is not much doubt that a European security conference cannot now get under way much before the end of 1973. But, while some put this down to Britain's action against the Russians, others think it would have taken that long anyway. Negotiations on mutual and balanced force reductions, which while not a precondition will be a useful prologue, could take years.

In any event countries on both sides of Europe want to keep the affair from spreading beyond a purely bilateral row between Britain and the Soviet Union. The Czechs and the Hungarians want to con-

tinue making friends with West Germany. The Bulgarians are seeking better contacts in the West. The West Germans are anxious to pursue a new agreement with East Germany. France is anxious that nothing should undermine Mr Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to Paris.

In the meantime, relations between Britain and the Soviet Union will get worse before they get better. The Russians promised retaliation. Britain has promised further counter-action. And there is every likelihood that in about six months, when the dust has started to settle, the Russians will choose some spot on the globe to play Britain a very dirty trick.

Stewart: "important to work for an easier relationship"

Stewart: "important to work for an easier relationship"



Stewart: "important to work for an easier relationship"



apartheid in The Gardens, Salisbury

White lap of luxury

As Britain ponders a pact with Rhodesia, PETER NIESEWAND looks at attitudes that can't be talked away: Salisbury, Tuesday

while I was being served, but it made no difference. Owing to arthritis, I am compelled to have a nurse. Surely such a refusal to a sick person is barbaric in these days? — Wheel-chair Patient.

It is pointless drawing attention to other barbaric attitudes, because most whites do not seem to understand, and in any case, will immediately label you a "liberal trouble-maker," or "commie sympathiser," or as one lady put it to me at a dinner party: "Why don't you pull yourself out of the slime in which you're wallowing?"

Certainly, it is easy for a white man to ignore racial realities. To this day, there is little evidence of tension in Salisbury. The black townships a few miles away are as remote as Vietnam, and the house-boats (usually one small room) at the bottom of the garden are unseen and unsightly behind hedges of hibiscus or geraniums or potato creepers.

The only contact between most whites and most blacks is on a master-servant basis. Dawn's first African brings the tea, removes the cigarette stubs, washes the glasses of the night before, and cooks breakfast.

If he has a kia, his wife and children are forbidden to live with him (he is in a white area, remember), and often have to stay miles away in a remote black reserve. The splitting up of families,

tested spontaneously on behalf of the black teachers. They didn't smash a single pane of glass, but they were outside the laws of Rhodesia and the wishes of the authorities. The cost of making their voices heard in peaceful demonstrations was heavy.

At least 25 university students had their Government grants withdrawn because of their "irresponsible" behaviour. Dozens of school children were flogged, and at least 25 were expelled. Instructions were given to headmasters that they should not be allowed to return to school next term. Some student teachers — perhaps as many as 20 — were also expelled.

For many of these people, their careers are virtually over. Hard-earned, semi-qualified, they join the long queues of black jobless which Mr Ian Smith says do not exist.

But they do, for I have seen them. White Rhodesians are genuinely amazed to see a "local" African who isn't serving tea, or gin, and who could be their intellectual superior. A white woman — Crispine dress, ear-rings, gold sandals — was making her way through the crowded balcony of Salisbury airport. As she pushed past an African woman, she said kindly: "Excuse me, Nanny. I'm not a nanny," said the African woman. "I'm a BA Honours English."

MISCELLANY

The end of the news

THE WAVES of the great Soviet spy scandal are washing particularly stormily on the obdurate press and information sections in London. Although the Foreign Office fuses to disclose the names of those it has ordered out, the chief of the information section, G. Kuznetsov, has been asked to pack his bags, and Stanislaw Semenov, the first secretary who deals with the press, will not be allowed to return from Moscow. Semenov's post in London as a demurring promotion. In previous jobs, in New Zealand, was as a humble clerk.

As well as these two, the editor and deputy editor of Soviet News, the embassy's official weekly journal, are being asked to leave. The chief of which is apparently causing consternation about the "Soviet News" and the smaller press bulletins are being to come out.

OST of the counsellors, the first rank of senior diplomats, have also been summarily dispatched. This will be specially inconvenient for

the Russians, who are not allowed straight replacements for the men on the Foreign Office spy list. There will have to be much shuffling to bring the team up to scratch with men of sufficient status and experience.

Among those Sir Alec has fingered is Vladimir Filatov, tall, handsome, and immensely smooth, who probably had more direct dealings with the Soviet and Eastern European Department at the Foreign Office than any other embassy official. Filatov, regarded as an extremely capable operator, had earlier served in West Germany and Paris, where he was in his element as a French linguist. Next stop Timbuktu?

Market forces

UNITY is all. Before Parliament broke up for the summer hols, the wise and prudent Parliamentary Labour Party decided to suspend its own rules and hold the annual election for Leader as soon as MPs return to Westminster on October 18. Provided no one stood against Harold Wilson, he would be re-elected on the spot. Labour could face the big Common Market debate without distraction.



Jenkins: no walkover

Michael Foot is already a declared runner, and there are enough hints and nudges to suggest that any or all of Jim Callaghan, Denis Healey, and Tony Wedgwood Benn may join the hunt.

If they do stand, the battle could be long and weary. There will be a week for nominations, then a series of ballots to find the winner. It may, some Labour men are murmuring, deter Roy from doing anything so rash as to join the Tories in the pro-market lobby. Transport House has dropped its own discreet hint by leaving the Labour Committee for Europe's Brighton rally (star speaker: R. Jenkins) off its exhaustive "Diary of Events" for the party conference. The word is, though, that Roy is not deterred that easily.

Left back

THE "New Statesman's" arty back-half is shuffling into step with the political front. Dick Crossman has raided his Left-wing rival, "Tribune," for a new assistant literary editor. Elizabeth Thomas, who has been running the literary section of "Tribune" for 10 years, is moving to Great Turnstile next month. Her brief will be to bring Left-wing poets and writers into the book pages.

Elizabeth Thomas has a Cambridge first (classical anthropology), a husband who is principal of a technical college in Bedford, and two grown children (one a secretary in Clive Jenkins's union). Under her guidance "Tribune" became a shop-window for the young and talented, though it couldn't afford to pay them. The "New Statesman" may do a little better.

Swallow tale

"I AM FOR the demolition of ivory towers. I see the arts as an extension of current affairs." The genial device on the banner of Norman Swallow, whose appointment is expected any time as head of BBC television arts features. Swallow, born Eccles, educated Manchester Grammar School and Oxford, late North Region radio and Granada, will take over from Stephen Hearst, the new head of Radio 3, at the end of the year. Swallow has made a reputa-

tion in both current affairs and arts features. He was once an assistant editor of Panorama, and since 1968 has been executive producer of Omnibus. One of his Granada films, "A Wedding on Saturday," set in a Yorkshire pit village, won an Italy Prize.

For a man who wants to bring the arts to as big an audience as possible, Swallow's tastes are catholic enough. He is currently reading Graham Greene's autobiography and Tony Palmer on the "OZ" trial. The last play he saw was John Osborne's "West of Suez." His last art exhibition was Rouault in Paris, his last film Ken Russell's "The Devils." On Sunday night he put his feet up with Shostakovich's Eighth Symphony. And, for fun, he writes radio scripts on famous visitors to London (Lennon, Voltaire, Zola, Haydn, and Van Gogh).

● ANYTHING you can sell... The Government is spending £280,000 on a propaganda campaign for Robert Carr's hated Industrial Relations Act. The first of a series of six films, narrated by Derek Hart and written by Graham Turner, is released today. HMG is also giving away one and a half million copies of a short guide to the Act and 750,000 copies of the long guide. Full-page advertisements are booked for the national press. The whole exercise compares with the £250,000 spent against the new law by the TUC and allied unions.



NAME Gordon Sinclair AGE 16
EDUCATION Primary School, five years Secondary School
STATUS Illiterate PROSPECTS Zero

Gordon Sinclair just spent ten years in the English school system.

He's illiterate. He's the one who got through primary school without being able to read. The one who there's no help for in secondary school. The one who drops out at 16 being able to read a handful of words.

Don't miss 'The making of an adult illiterate', this week in

The Times Educational Supplement

Public schoolkids' backlash

THE NEW TABOOS

BEFORE "Private Eye" ever appeared in the autumn of 1961 there was some suggestion, I think originating with William Rushton, of calling it "Bladder". Unfortunately Rushton's grandmother turned out to be suffering from a bladder complaint at the time, and the idea was dropped on the grounds that it might seem to be in rather bad taste, at least to Rushton's grandmother: a rare instance of such a consideration governing any decision by the Editorial Board.

But the intention of satirical humour apart, was to suggest the weapon of a merry jester, rolling roughly about among the knees of the mighty, slapping hither and thither with the soft balloon of satirical disrespect. No such idea would probably have entered anybody's head had it not been for the fashionable passion for satire which had just then struck the capital in the same way that dyed vests and hamburgers have done since.

"Beyond the Fringe" had opened the year before at the Edinburgh Festival, and had been chiefly remarkable for the fact that Miller, Bennett, Cook and Moore were far funnier than most performers in University revues, there was a minimum of minning about in spangles and flashing smiles—in the revue I was in the same year we were told to tell our teeth were not immediately before going on for the opening number—and the performers treated the audience with a certain informal intellectual respect, carrying on very much as they did off the stage.

By the time the show opened in London the following year, the Wise Men were ready to hail it as the New Look. It not only broke away from the silliness of the traditional revue—which it certainly did—but it was felt to bring with it an authentic whiff of Berlin in the Thirties. Peter Cook's impersonation of Macmillan was likened to a spearhead thrust upwards into the smug ramp of the Establishment: less was made of his satirical thrust downwards at the barmy working-class Welsh miner who wanted to be a judge, but who "never had the Latin".

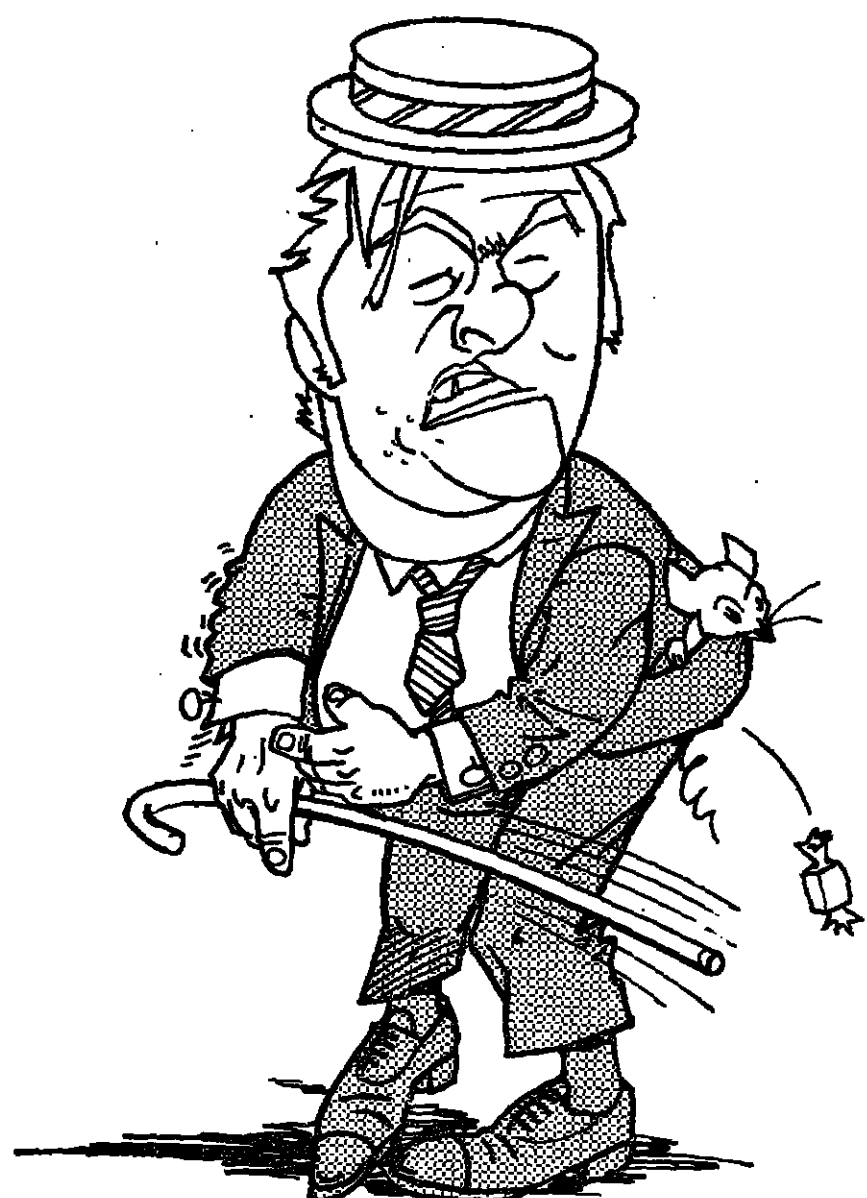
Perhaps with such a theatrical comic Führer as was Macmillan, it was necessary to invent an equally theatrical spectre of subversive satire.

Smudged newsletters, passed from hand to hand with a rolling eye and a broken-toothed revolutionary snuff, smoke-filled cellars where mad iconoclasts crowded and the Establishment's cobblestones above, excitedly aware that every whispered joke could be their last. All the critical images employed were of primitive violence, though mostly out of the literary museum: barbed shafts, vitriol, blood, sharpness and the ability to draw blood.

In the circumstances it was quite credible that the magazine should have been searching for such a harmless image as a bladder. The name "Private Eye" invented I think by Peter Osborne, an early business manager who had just got back from America, seemed extremely boring at the time, but it does testify to some feeble resistance to the fashion of the day.

Not that anyone was particularly slow about climbing on the Communist Satire bandwagon. Induced by a full-page article in the "Observer" by Jonathan Miller about the need to shout "Bloody Fools" down Whitehall, the beau monde struggled through the crush of arc-lights and television cameras thronging the pavement in Greek Street, let alone a magazine, the night of the Establishment, London's first satirical nightclub.

Inside, John Bird, John Fortune and others appeared on a small Brechtian stage concealed behind duplicate masks of Macmillan. I myself made a game appearance with a savage attack on the metres and mannerisms of John Betjeman, and returned at dawn to teach in Early School at Eton. At Shepherds Bush, Ned Sherrin set David Frost a-learing at the throats of the Privileged and Powerful, who loved it, while satirical singers and dancers performed their own savage attacks in the background. Meanwhile, in Rushton's bedroom in Kensington,



drawing by Richard Yeend

he and Christopher Booker, assisted by smiling debutantes, began stapling together the first savage yellow-paper edition of "Private Eye". Nevertheless, fashionable necessity did make some uneasy bedfellows. Tensions revealed themselves, for example, during the so-called satirical lunches at the Establishment, served by soft-footed Greek waiters in the bar on the first floor, and intended to be a fraternal pooling of savage ideas between the magazine and the nightclub. The two sides sat hunched over low tables, glowering at each other, and Richard Ingram, whose shirt happened to be hanging out, was attacked by John Bird as being "an upper-class eccentric".

The paradoxical thing is that "Private Eye" while becoming more uninhibited itself throughout the slow collapse of satire on television and at the Establishment, has almost exactly realised the fanciful ambition of the smart critics in the early sixties. Like a rather rudely-modelled and potbellied Trojan Horse it has been accepted, chuckled over for its rough workmanship and outrageous parts, and does in fact contain tiny powers of a revolutionary bent, capable from time to time of doing real damage.

The man responsible for its survival during the lean years, and for creating the lovable, familiar Trojan Horse, is unquestionably Richard Ingram. The revolutionary element is provided in the main by Paul Foot.

Both remained to a great extent aloof during the early days of the rush. Foot, working as a journalist in Glasgow, and Ingram touring schools with his own theatre company. The fact that two people so totally opposed in what, for want of a better word, could be called their political attitudes can actually stay in the same room as one another, let alone run a magazine together, must baffle many. It is probably only explained by the fact that they have worked together since they were at school and must have known each other for nearly twenty years.

At Shrewsbury with Rushton and Booker they produced "The Saturday School" magazine which at Oxford turned first into "Parsons' Pleasure", for which they collected their first writ: then into "Mesopotamia", and finally into "Private Eye". The atmosphere of the Prefects' Study before a beating is still heavy in the air when the entire Shrewsbury gang is gathered together.

This particularly for a minor public

school interloper like myself or a humble pop-art painter like Barry Fantoni. So is the Shrewsbury man's poignant wistfulness at not being an Etonian, manifesting itself in obsessive attacks on the aristocracy, and the traditional patrician amusement at royalty, homosexuals, women, immigrants who have come to these shores during the past 300 years, foreigners in general, the middle and working classes, and in particular the possessors of recently acquired wealth or education.

Foot, it is only fair to say, began to distance himself from this position even at Oxford, becoming involved in Union and Alderman politics as well as "serious" University journalism, and was persuaded to leave the notorious "thin Red line" of politically motivated men inside the "Sunday Telegraph" only after several years of independence to rejoin his old school chums.

Ingram, an apparently placid man who used to spend holidays from Oxford "rock-watching" in Scotland, found himself virtually left holding the magazine after his withdrawal from the theatrical touring company.

He has soldiered on ever since, chewing gum, feet on the desk, deciding week after week who is to be "bashed", opening the lawyers' letters, endlessly reading the newspapers, knocking together the jokes with whoever happens to be present, and handing them to "Tone". William Rushton's spindly and fashion-conscious cousin, who glues the jokes to the page and sends them off to be photographed and printed. To this one's grumbling, and a general alternation with duller ones, Ingram has brought a great deal of quiet patience, a certain amount of application—he condemns others for "not having done their prep"—an appalling memory for the details of any piece of gossip, and a general belief, in addition to his inherited prejudices, in what might be termed classical moderation in all things.

He has also been able to develop to the magazine's advantage a social shortcoming common to many members of our generation, that of talking in funny voices. Sprinkling presumably from a fear of intellectual, political or any other kind of committal, it enables the speaker to say anything, however outrageous, and immediately withdraw. If it is not well received, on the grounds that it was "a joke".

This habit has grown in time into elaborate group fantasies which have not only assured the exclusiveness of the group—visitors to the magazine who find a whole roomful of people suddenly transformed into Scotsmen or Club Bore, inevitably feel a bit left out—but has also created the rich manure out of which characters as Sir Basil Nardly Stoads, Lunchtime O'Booze, Gladys Wilson and Lord Gnome himself have grown and come to bloom. It has also served, over the years, to conceal to a great extent the implicitly philistine or reactionary ideas contained in the amusing articles.

In addition to turning the magazine into the official, though self-mocking voice of the High Tory Public School Backlash, Ingram also revealed at an early stage a more radical Public Bar politics with regard to the spread of information, expressed in the lines "These are the things that people do not know: they do not know because they are not told." The magazine should talk in public in the same way that men of power and Lobby Correspondents talk in private.

In this Ingram was inspired and later supported by Claude Cockburn who says in his account of editing "The Week" during the thirties how surprised he was to hear a Minister talking in a club and seeing the same Minister's words—considerably altered in tone—written up on the news stand outside. The only has come as a surprise to many back-slapping members of the ruling class who believe in the Lobby principle and imagine that an indiscreet word or two in a convivial atmosphere will buy loyalty and silence: there are more concerted when they find the indiscreet words printed in the magazine with their names spelt wrong. In fact, the only people who believe in the Lobby principle at all now as far as "Private Eye" is concerned, and then in reverse, are the few broken backs from the fringes of Fleet Street who think that unless they continue to pay their protection money in "stories" they themselves will be ruthlessly attacked.

This egalitarian attitude on the dissemination of information and delight is perhaps surprising in a man like Ingram with so powerful an aversion for "Never-never". Nevertheless, it has been responsible for the building up of the paper's hard news, first by winking Claude Cockburn out of his retreat in Youghal to come over as guest editor in 1963, and later by including Paul Foot to join the staff full-time.

Unlike the fundamentally tolerant gossip at the front of the magazine, from which it would be possible for a stranger to believe that the real power of the nation was centred in the drawing rooms, El Vito's and Kensington Palace, the Foot news at the back, following the Cockburn tradition, is for the most part rigorous research, continuing steadily from a point of view of extreme political intolerance, attacking capital and its minions with a single-minded fury. Foot has, it is true, been condemned by the Old Guard for criticising his own side, but there is not much evidence of this in the pages of the paper.

The combination of political opposites, of classical moderation with romanticism, of the Tory and the radical, of the wispish and amusing Auberon Waugh and the Christian Alliance of Booker and Fantoni set against Foot and his wild-eyed news-gathering revolutionary fanatics, seems to work extremely well, and in spite of the embargo of W. H. Smug the circulation continues steadily to increase. The paper has also acquired, either through the charm of its exclusive lunches in the Upper Room at the Coach and Horses in Greek Street, where Members of Parliament rub knees with film stars and famous criminals, or through the terror of its "bashing", a sacred place in British journalism.

This seems almost above criticism and ridicule, and safe from attack by all but the despicable band of weak-kneed sowers who have in hire legal thugs to make their points for them. I myself, as an irregular contributor, only dare to pen these adulatory words on the grounds that I have long since been expelled from lunch and have grown accustomed to being incessantly bashed as Jawn Wells, the grovelling snob and would-be belle-triste. But it would surely make Fleet Street brighter, and prevent "Private Eye" from sinking into pompous middle age, if some courageous person could smash back, just for once, in print rather than writs, and employing, perhaps, the needle-sharp battering-ram of Satire.

It is a vicious circle. To communicate knowledge about sex to children it is necessary to use words which are also colloquial obscenities. Even the Latin, after all, is not handled about in the home. That is what the "Little Red Book" did, and what an increasing number of advisory handbooks do—often revealing, incidentally, that the children who use the words for swearing do not know what they mean. The alternative is not to talk about it. This is not to say that a generation unable to talk without a full load of expletives—were there to be one—would not be regrettable. Nor is it to argue for a change in the approach of newspapers, for in a restricted medium where words must be made to work the case for obscenities is as weak as that for "relatively unique".

But that said, to react to a man's vocabulary is surely several stages more stupid than to judge him by the colour of his skin. The purest pedant may talk nonsense, and the stereotyped barge have good sense bleeding off his tongue, even though it be hard to get at. Of course swearing is a stupid habit. Of course one should hope that one's kids won't get into it. But the only difference between it and habits like "sort of" or "soopah" or "well, you know . . ." is that it causes offence socially. The offence, however, is taken not given—the speaker, except when being abusive anyway, does not intend it.

I think the woman on "Open Night" knew that really. You cannot really laugh at a word one minute and shrink in horror from it the next. Jokes take the magic out of it.

The Great Satire Boom may have waned, but such comment still provokes nervous spasms in high places. But does it matter? Left, John Wells fearlessly lays bare the soul of ten-year-old 'Private Eye'; below, Linda Christmas reports the reaction of satirical targets

"A POLITICIAN who says that criticism doesn't bother him is a liar. To say you don't care indicates a moral certainty and toughness which few, very few politicians have. The question is not whether they are bothered by criticism, but how much. . . ."

Peter Shore.

So much for the myth that politicians don't give a damn. Just the opposite in fact: the saddest MP of all is the one with the empty scrapbook. Take heart all scribes and scribblers, they are listening.

The extent to which they listen varies from very little to overmuch: from Clement Attlee, who claimed to read only Punch, to Harold Wilson who doesn't miss a word; from Harold Macmillan who, at worst, was mildly irritated by criticism to Edward Heath who resents it; from glamorous grandfathers, Andrew "Maybe I'm an atrocity" Pailla, to Sir Gerald Nabarro who couldn't live without it.

Until some political scientist in search of a thesis delves more deeply into the effect of criticism, both of the man and of his policies—and so much overlaps that it is difficult to assess them separately—there is no reason to believe that sensitivity ratings are any higher in one party or another.

But, undoubtedly, and somewhat sadly, the smallest group contains politicians with sufficient sense of humour and confidence to consistently revel in press comment whether it be good or bad. Carrying the Tory banner is Ernest Marples.

I'm an extrovert anyway. But it is all part of the game of politics. You know what to expect when you start out. I had a pretty rough time when I first became Minister of Transport, but by the end the cab drivers wouldn't take my fare. At least all the criticism meant that I was doing something; many Cabinet Ministers, I think, are not being mentioned because it means they are doing nothing. "By and large the criticism was fair, or at least written in good faith. At times it was unfair and made me angry . . . when the press referred to me as a ponce, I was through my links with Marples Ridge-way. I had to sue."

Mrs. Marples adds: "Life would be so dull without press criticism. Although I have to admit when I first saw all the 'Marples Must Go' stickers, I was worried. I thought people just don't realise how hard he is working and what he is trying to do, but within a week I had got used to it and by the end it was hilarious. We've laughed a lot and never got demoralised by criticism. If you are married to a politician you must expect this sort of thing. I tend to look at criticism dispassionately. I'm not the sort of wife who feels my husband is always right. If I felt the criticism was just then I'd say so."

From the Labour side, Lord Shinwell displays a comparable (though perhaps a touch more supercilious) attitude to Ernest Marples. "Some commentators, whether cartoonists or writers, lack judgment, but we all have the right to criticise one another although I sometimes wonder what special powers of judgment newspapers think they have. It makes me laugh sometimes to read the leaders and they are so incoherent. But we've all got to make a living."

"The papers tore me to pieces at one time, but I'm a fairly popular cab at the moment. Actually I find it rather more embarrassing when they describe me as 'a good chap' . . . 'great patriot'. The only time I get bothered is when they don't mention me at all. Then I think rather that they have forgotten me. I'd prefer to be described as an old 'has-been' than not be mentioned at all."

Sitting on the opposite side of the fence are those politicians to whom press comment and criticism are consistently and transparently painful.

Take George Brown, whose sensitivity is legendary, who reacts by withdrawing his favours from lobby correspondents—"You are spoon-fed"—when he is angered. Mr. Wilson reacts to criticism by using similar techniques. He is known to have cut dead, for no less a period than six months, a much-respected commentator who chided him for seeming to evade action over the resumption of H-bomb testing. Accompanying the snub came threats and a secretary hissing "How dare you ever mention his name!"

Hugh Gaitskell's sensitivity was even more ill-concealed. Journalists would be poked on the mat and berated like schoolboys for periods of up to 20 minutes if they wrote displeasing words. Once, on being introduced to Michael Cummings, the political cartoonist, Gaitskell's hand dropped, he smiled froze, and groaning, he turned on his heel and walked away. "I later discovered," says Michael Cummings, "that he was particularly sensitive about his appearance and he didn't like the way I drew his face—or to be more precise, I think it was his nose."

Gaitskell wasn't helped by his wife. She not only made sure he saw every reference to himself, but wasn't particularly good at keeping her own feelings bottled inside and once, quivering with anger, publicly slated a girl reporter for writing that she was asleep during one of her husband's speeches. Somewhat less transparent in his reactions, but none the less earning himself a place in the "highly sensitive" category, is Edward Heath. Mr. Heath doesn't like journalists and will never forgive the press for abandoning him at the last election. He considers them all frivolous as they gun away mercilessly at his accent, his hairstyle, his idiosyncratic shoulders, his dinner table guests and his hobbies. None the less, serious com-

ment sinks in. This paper's political correspondent remembers, some years ago, questioning Mr. Heath's ability to unbend when he was released from Chief Whip's strait-jacket. At a chance meeting a year later, Mr. Heath minded him of the article, quoting almost the exact words.

Set against these illumina- exceptions, most top rung political appear to conceal their wounds matter which newspaper, which was has inflicted them. Reginald Maling is a devoted disciple of Disraeli's philosophy "never complain never explain." He is genial to press while pretending not to them seriously. Roy Jenkins, who more than his share of "drawing a socialist" jibes, is, say his frie "splendidly disdainful . . . at least greatly bothered by criticism certainly never deflected by it."

From the rest there is no pre- able, blanket reaction. The fits never-speak-to-you-again pique, pretending not to have seen it, sophisticated little notes saying "we have lunch? I think you've it wrong," are reserved for certain newspapers and specific writers.

Even the bold and fearless Fa admits to being a little worried newspaper he respects critics "But if the comments come from a journalist who bears me a pers grudge, or indeed Crossbencher (and there followed a libel remark) I take no notice. Any which appears in the popular pre just good publicity. The only tr ever react is if I am mis-quoted."

Higher up the batting order, on the winning side, Peter Walker admits to being sensitive to criticism from certain journalists. "If it comes from a journalist who is annoyed it is by someone one knows then or saddened by it. However, if it is serious piece by a journalist I res then I listen. On the other hand criticism comes from someone doesn't know me and who has a assessed what I am trying to do, I even though it may be no less hur I pay little attention to it."

Into this category comes Ben Levin with his comment recently Peter Walker is only filling in the Department of Environment be achieving his life-long ambition become PRO to a firm of marza manufacturers. Levin is a well-kn known figure in the well-known quackery around. I don't take that of thing seriously. If a writer critic my manner at the dispatch box by sing, for example, that I shout, it this could be fair comment and would be right to act on it. I may have noticed it at the time, because was so involved in the most import thing to do is to keep your own head above water."

"I was PPS to Selwyn Lloyd wh he was Chancellor and saw how suffered at the hands of the press. They labelled him a 'reactions chancellor' which was completely wrong interpretation. He made no innovations than most. The pre teacher, and fairly, remained remarkably however grieved he was, and now, course, he has come back as Speaker."

William Deedes, both politician and journalist, also confirms that son newspapers bring greater response the others. "Politicians' sensitivity to wh is said in Peterborough is unbelie able at times. If they've helped to co tribute to the place, and know that is going to appear, that seems to be alright. But if an item concern them comes as a surprise they a remarkably quick to take offence at little notes will be written."

Surprisingly, all the politicians whom I spoke were remarkab tolerant of "Private Eye", not to st amused by it. Its vulgar abuse, its claim, does harm to no one, and the magazine itself. A few politician, Eric Lubbock, for one, thought the they hit below the belt on occasion, but Jeremy Thorpe describes the magazine as "therapeutic." "I fee they prick bubbles which sometime need being and that is healthy thing. I have to admit that I hav not been savaged by them."

"If some of the allegations contained in 'Private Eye' are true, says Peter Shore, then it is serious. But so often one has to suspend belie because nothing happens. I don't know—presumably those on the receiv ing end think so. The other difficu is to try and decide what is 'straight and what is written 'tongue t cheek'. The magazine is such curious mixture that you can never b certain."

In the last decade journalist licence to mock has grown unchecked. Oddly enough (with the possibl exception of television's TW3) th increased power has not caused to many of the inhabitants of Westm ster to cry too often that the wicke press is debasing political life.

Perhaps this is because they reali that all too often the crude snipin emanates from rancorous mouths i their own papers and is merely take up and forced home by the press. I was Lord Salisbury who condemne Ian Macleod as being "too clever b half." "That remark bothered m very much," says Lady Macleod, "b cause it coloured other politicians' vie of him and had an effect on his career. None the less, it was Ian Macleod wh labelled Peter Shore 'Harold Wilson people', and, in turn, angered him. He was Harold Wilson goaded on by Eri Heffer, who accused Edward Heath o being "a part-time Prime Minister, and started a slanging match abou fits of petulance." Clearly if you pla the game yourself, you can, hardi criticise others for joining in.

Of course swearing is a stupid habit . . . But the only difference between it and habits like 'sort of' or 'soopah' or 'well, you know . . .' is that it causes offence socially

Peter Fiddiek on changing habits in bad language

A COUPLE of months ago the audience of Granada's "Open Night" programme were discussing the Kestrel play "After a Lifetime", and a middle-aged woman made a strong attack on the amount of swearing in it. Someone else said that the play was about working-class Liverpudlians and that this was how many of them talked, but it did not satisfy her: it was put out on television, she found it offensive.

By chance, the producers had ready a clip from the play chosen to show its humour, but which was richly larded with such vernacular witticisms as "He's so tight, he could crack walnuts between the cheeks of his arse." So they broke in to show this—and beneath the gaze of the camera the protesting lady gradually crumpled into uncomplaining laughter. Well, she said afterwards, that wasn't really the bit she was objecting to, it was the bit at the beginning.

The trouble with this whole subject is that, if you start even to discuss the grounds for this orthodox verbal inhibition, there are those who will assume your own conversation to be a random series of sense and obscenity, or that, at the very best, you are bent on actively encouraging obscenity in others.

"What if your own children conversations. A theologian questioning the existence of God is not so quickly anathematised. Added to this, in a newspaper, is both the possibility that readers will be sufficiently annoyed by any use of language they find offensive to stop buying, and the fact that other members of the newspaper's staff will not like it either (a qualification you

may take as indicating that nothing here is a statement of Guardian policy).

Yet why? For one thing, it becomes increasingly less honest, and increasingly more difficult. A few weeks ago, by sheer coincidence, the word "shit" appeared twice on one night in the arts reviews of this newspaper and both reviewers would doubtless argue that they could not otherwise have made their point. (Nor was this mere trendy liberalism—"Sunday Telegraph" readers got it once.) As far as I can tell, no one complained—a fact interesting in itself—but some must certainly have been offended.

If I were to wonder how many of them had sat happily through "My Fair Lady", they would perhaps not be immediately, see the relevance, but in that hugely popular family show Shaw's original shock line—"Not bloody likely"—was given a raucous updating that must certainly have re-created the effect of the original, and momentarily rocked the stalls. The significant thing, surely, is that updating should have been necessary: what could more clearly place this particular aspect of human behaviour in the same category of obsolescent fashion as Oxford bags, or the Charleston, or indeed, more acceptable verbal whims like "spiffing" or "cad".

But that is to apply logic to the subject, and logic can make little mark on what is one of the areas most open to the label "taboo". First, the words themselves are commonly associated with sex, or the genitalia, or excrement, attracting the connotations of the darker forces at work in the human

psyche. But secondly, they then lose their meaning, becoming mere incantation, and even liable to change: the evolution of "bloody" from "by Our Lady" is a familiar old example. But I have only just had it pointed out to me by an American that the word "mother" is used by Jack Lemmon in "The Apartment"—or in the title "Mothers of Invention"—is an allusion to one of their richer incest-based obscenities. At that point we are talking in code—and presumably no one will be offended who does not know the code.

At that extreme it seems pretty clear that to be offended is a matter of choice. Use of reason enables one to say that words in themselves have no force—indeed a childhood incantation teaches "Sticks and stones can break my bones but words can never hurt me." And words without meaning are mere wind. They are also useless.

But the particular reason for taking a more than passing interest in the language taboo now is that it is getting in the way. Richard Neville on this page gives one instance. John Freeman, in the interview coming later in the series, says in effect that the possibility of "bad language" is a factor in inhibiting the opening up of television to participation by people who are not members of an elite or the articulate. And it is difficult to avoid the view that many of the eruptions over topics like sex-education, or the "Little Red Book", or VD posters, spring to no small degree from a resistance to what may be summed up in the old grammarians' phrase "the naming of parts."

Bear-faced taboo

PARODIES of Rupert Bear are not allowed by Beaverbrook Newspapers. We therefore regret to announce the premature demise of Rupert and the Pome Lord, the satirical cartoon strip created by John Kent for this series. Solicitors for Beaverbrook Newspapers told us yesterday that the "Daily Express" considered it to be "the most blatant breach of copyright"

and a passing off of their Rupert Bear cartoon, which first appeared as late ago as 1921. We do so, assuring our readers that "Rupert" would have ended happily, and on Friday. The New Taboo, Part 4, will appear on Friday. John Freeman and Stuart Hood on how to open up television tomorrow: two pages of book review

DEW
CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS
OLDHAM and overseas

مكتبة النور

BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw



Educational Insurance

Guardian
Royal Exchange
Assurance Group
Royal Exchange
London EC3P 3DN
Branches throughout UK

Chances of agreement on world monetary reform improve

From ANTHONY HARRIS: Washington, September 28

The chances of agreement on a new monetary system improved yesterday after a meeting in Washington by Mr. Anthony Harris and a number of other finance ministers including the French, Italian, and Japanese governors of the International Monetary Fund.

These showed broad general agreement on a system based on gold drawing rights in the form of a new international currency which would be reduced to a single level.

There has been a consistent proposal for some years, and the change of front by some of the major powers — notably the French — is dramatic. There is some hope that this agreement will achieve quite largely the objectives which the British initiative — will improve the atmosphere for tackling the more contentious

short-term issues of currency and realignment of trade policies. Monetary officials are laying great stress on the general agreement that exchange rates should in future be more flexible, so that decisions made to assist a quick agreement would not be regarded as irreversible.

In a passage in his speech which was not delivered, but read into the record, Mr. Barber made it clear that the British would not insist on a large surplus on the balance of payments is expected to deteriorate quickly, both as a result of past price inflation, and as a result of reflation of the economy leading to higher inflation. This would imply a value for sterling which would look appropriate at the moment would seem to be too high. The pound fell in London and New York after his remarks were reported.

Barber scares sterling market

By TOM TICKELL

IN A MASSIVE first reaction to Mr. Barber's warning in Washington that inflation — and faster growth — could weaken Britain's balance of payments, sterling fell heavily in foreign exchange markets yesterday.

When reports of his speech to the International Monetary Fund came through, the pound moved down by 50 points — from \$2.4810 to \$2.4760. But later it strengthened to close at \$2.4783, only 16 points down on its opening level.

But on the big casualty of the Chancellor's suggestion of troubles ahead was the gilt market — which has been booming for months now. The decline was particularly noticeable in the long end of the market.

The Treasury's 4 per cent loan dated 1987 fell by 1½ in late dealings and most of the other long stocks were down by a point or more. The short end was less affected, with declines of about 1½.

The gold price moved very sharply upwards to close at \$33.15 cents an ounce. This was an increase of 42½ cents on the morning fixing, and 57½ cents up on the closing level on Monday.

Several dealers seemed surprised by the increase which came with a pattern of steady buying and little selling in an active — but not chaotic — market. Most saw it as a general nerves about what the Washington meeting may produce.

But some suggested that there was some movement out of currencies because the gold price — at least on the free market — would not be directly affected by any decisions taken at the IMF. Several believed that the present buying could go into reverse very easily.

MFI results

MFI Warehouses, which came to the market last May, yesterday announced profit comfortably ahead of its prospectus forecast. For the year ended profit totalled £912,000, against the forecast of £875,000.



The Enfield 8000 — an electric car which is being promoted by the Electricity Council. It is capable of 40 mph and a range of 60 miles on one charge. The council says that electric cars could be in mass production in Britain by 1974 if manufacturers and Government gave a lead to their development

West Wits to raise £11.3M with rights issue

A rights issue to raise £11.3 millions has been announced by Western Witwatersrand to coincide with details of its proposed takeover of Gold Fields of South Africa, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Consolidated Gold Fields and presently the biggest shareholders in West Wits with a 42 per cent interest.

In exchange for its GFSA subsidiary, Consolidated Gold Fields will receive 3.35 million West Wits shares. This figure was reached after valuing GFSA's assets at £25.6 millions and allowance has also been made for the fact that the new West Wits shares will not participate in the proposed rights issue.

The assets being acquired by West Wits represent 11.5 per cent of the total net assets of Consolidated Gold Fields as at June 30, 1970.

The enlarged West Wits company will not become a subsidiary of Consolidated Gold Fields — largely because of restrictions placed on non-South

Eleventh hour scheme to save Rolls

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

An eleventh hour scheme to save Rolls-Royce Ltd from going into liquidation is being submitted by an informal group of creditors led by City accountant Mr. Norman Cork.

Time is short because a shareholders' meeting next Monday will be recommended to place the company in voluntary liquidation. Both the directors of the company and the Receiver Mr. Rupert Nicholson are urging this course in order that stockholders and unsecured creditors should be represented in negotiations to settle the price for the company's gas turbine interests. Rolls-Royce Ltd is the old Rolls company. Most of its important assets have already been transferred to Rolls-Royce (1971), the Government-owned company.

Mr. Cork said yesterday: "I hope the directors might think it proper to adjourn the meeting of shareholders so the scheme can be considered before the shareholders put the company into liquidation."

The object of Mr. Cork's proposed reconstruction is to enable creditors to obtain the greatest return on their debts and to allow existing shareholders to participate in the rescue of the company rather than face the prospect of receiving nothing. In the longer term the Cork scheme envisages the possible return of Rolls-Royce 1871 to the old Rolls company as a prelude to a European merger.

Under Mr. Cork's complicated scheme the Receiver would realise the assets which are not required for the continued trading of the company, the proceeds of which would be paid into a realisation account.

A rights issue would be made by the company to cover an agreed proportion of the value of the assets to be retained together with the working capital needed to run the business and the proceeds, except what was needed for working capital, would be paid into the realisation account. Creditors would receive loan notes repayable over three years with interest at the appropriate rate in settlement of the balance of the valuation of the assets.

It is claimed that a new issue of shares could be made on good terms for three reasons. First, there would be a built-in "gearing" which would increase the potential return to shareholders. Secondly, the Rolls-Royce name would be retained free from the stigma of liquidation and thus would be far more valuable and, thirdly, any tax losses remaining in the company could be used by the unliquidated company.

A further effect of the scheme would be that the aero engine division would eventually be denationalised — if the Government would agree to this.

The Cork reconstruction is really only a statement of general principles at the moment. Creditors (who were presented with the scheme on Monday) are offered the prospect not necessarily of a 100p in the pound pay off but of getting at least as much as they

The end comes for Lines

LINES BROTHERS, the famous Triang and Meccano toys group, is to go into voluntary liquidation after a poll by shareholders yesterday.

The poll 2,598,120 votes for liquidation 229,453 against — followed a show-of-hands decision against winding up the group.

Voluntary liquidation proposals had been vetoed by an earlier meeting in the hope that a last-minute rescue bid would be made to save the group.

But Mr. John Darby, Lines chairman, told shareholders: "Unfortunately, both the major contenders for takeover bids for the group as a whole have withdrawn at this time."

He was referring to possible "rescue" bids from two American groups, Dunbar-Cornell-Max and General Foods.

Mr. Leslie McClean, who holds 1,200 Lines shares and owns a chain of baby goods shops, asked why there had been a dividend to ordinary shareholders in 1970 when the company was £13 millions "in the red."

But Mr. Darby said the 1970 dividend had been paid on 1969's results.

The motion for the voluntary winding up of Lines was turned down by shareholders on a show of hands by 31 votes to 27 votes, but a poll was immediately called for.

A special resolution of this type needs the support of 75 per cent of the shares being voted.

Mr. Darby said at the start of the meeting that he had been told by the group's creditors that they would demand a compulsory winding-up if shareholders did not agree to voluntary liquidation.

The creditors later appointed Mr. Paul Shewell as liquidator for the winding up of the company.

Low productivity in UK aerospace

Productivity in Britain's aerospace industry is so low that a reaping restructuring of the sector appears "indispensable," according to an aerospace industry report prepared for the C Commission.

The five volume report was prepared by Italy's Spira Spa, economic research unit, long time Rolls-Royce went into receivership. But the EEC Commission released the report yesterday. It has been in the hands of the Commission officials for a year and has served as background for EEC work in the area.

Without a "courageous" restructuring, the report said, close co-operation between Britain and the EEC would be impossible because EEC aid to industry would be channelled straight to Britain to cover her costs there, effectively putting the EEC subsidising British industry.

The main conclusions for the EEC made by the report — the need for more concentration and co-operation and the need for a more organized government aid to the industry — have already been accepted in principle by EEC officials.

In the comparisons with the EEC industry previously have been disclosed. They come directly soon after suggestions made that European aircraft engine makers should join a Rolls-Royce to form a multinational firm and thereby the EEC's British company. The report itself suggests co-operation among engine makers could come quickly.

The report says the British industry finds itself in "an even" delicate situation than EEC's. Besides its "poor" productivity, the EEC industry has had considerable slower growth. Between 1960 and 1967, the average annual increase in the rate of production was 11 per cent in the EEC but only 1.7 per cent in Britain.

Considering the aerospace industry in the EEC Britain takes up a unit, the report says Britain supplies 6.6 per cent of the production, with per cent of the personnel, eating its industry is over-represented. The report noted the EEC's "small" but "growing" British industry was ignored by the London government as early as 1947.

He reported said its comments on the EEC's British industries applied only to the aircraft body section, which would be desirable as far as possible to benefit from the principal sector of the industry in which the EEC had made a profit from British know-how.

In any event, the demand for gold as a commodity is rising fast. The mining finance houses, especially Consolidated Gold Fields and Anglo American, have commissioned studies on the non-monetary future of gold. They liked what they saw and expect demand to rise steadily in the coming years.

Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American Corporation, said in an interview to the September issue of "The Banker" that "nowadays our view is that gold is becoming more and more like other metals and commodities though it has the great advantage of fixed price through its monetary use."

Production of newly mined gold is now fairly near the demand for industrial and artistic uses. In 1970 total gold production, excluding that of the Soviet bloc, amounted to \$1,450 millions. The IMF estimates that of this, \$975 millions was for industrial use and \$200 millions for private hoardings. But the IMF gets its information

GOLD SHARES

Profits at any price

GOLD SHARES, have not responded to the increasing likelihood of a higher official price. After surging ahead in the first few days that followed the flotation of the dollar in mid-August, prices have tended to drift lower.

There are a lot of bears around saying that after the Washington Monetary Fund, holders will no longer have any reason to keep gold since any revaluation would be to a much lower level than the present free market price of \$43 an ounce.

The situation that will almost certainly emerge now is that the two-tier price of gold will be maintained with the official price rising perhaps only to \$37 an ounce. This raises immediately the question of whether the free price will go up by another couple of dollars to, say \$45, to maintain the differential.

The short-term answer could well be "no" because speculators who would only release their profits, and drive the price down again. On the slightly longer view almost certainly not. The Americans have said so often that they would never increase the price of gold — any change in that attitude would automatically raise hopes for further increases.

In any event, the demand for gold as a commodity is rising fast. The mining finance houses, especially Consolidated Gold Fields and Anglo American, have commissioned studies on the non-monetary future of gold. They liked what they saw and expect demand to rise steadily in the coming years.

Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American Corporation, said in an interview to the September issue of "The Banker" that "nowadays our view is that gold is becoming more and more like other metals and commodities though it has the great advantage of fixed price through its monetary use."

Production of newly mined gold is now fairly near the demand for industrial and artistic uses. In 1970 total gold production, excluding that of the Soviet bloc, amounted to \$1,450 millions. The IMF estimates that of this, \$975 millions was for industrial use and \$200 millions for private hoardings. But the IMF gets its information

from official government replies and uses no empirical research methods.

"Gold 1971," the empirical study compiled by Consoli, says that consumption for fabrication was \$1,440 millions on average in the three years between 1968 and 1970. Whoever is right, it seems clear that non-monetary demand and supply are getting near the equilibrium point.

The immediate outlook for the free market price of gold will depend on how much was accumulated by speculators ahead of the present monetary crisis. Once the Washington meeting is over they will be unloading their stocks. But this will be no more than a hiccup.

More dangerous could be a change in social habits in France and India, the two biggest hoarding countries. These, however, change so slowly that they could form little part of the present argument.

Further ahead is the possibility that if the rand remains pitched to the dollar, dividends in sterling terms will fall by the extent of the revaluation of sterling.

CITY COMMENT

glances at their competitors in the property bond business. Backed by contractual insurance linked property bond sales and free from the restrictions on charges under which the authorised unit trusts labour, the property bond organisations are going from strength to strength. It helps of course, not to have their customers suffering from the after-effects of the most severe stock market falls this century.

Some unit trust managers are, however, intensely critical of the advertising now being issued by one or two of the property bond organisations, and there seems to be more to their criticisms than sour grapes.

The Robert Silk property bond, for example, has been boasting in its advertising copy about its 10.1 per cent rise in value over the 10 months since its launch. This type of short-term performance — orientated advertising had its heyday in 1968/9 when the unit trust groups themselves, under the influence of ambitious marketing directors threw modesty to the winds. Unit trusts are now suffering the backlash from disillusioned investors who fell for this sales line, and many managers are steeling themselves to resist short-term performance-orientated advertising even if it means missing out on the latest bull market.

But some property bond groups do not seem anxious to learn from the mistakes of their unit trust competitors, even though there are doubts about the level of property values, particularly in the City of London. Their executives might also ask themselves whether short-term performance is an intelligent guide to a long-term investment.

Older mines such as Bracken, Libanon and Leslie are likely to find it difficult to absorb rising costs. Their prices could fall further as they went up initially in the hope of a much higher price for gold.

Newer mines such as West Driford, Elsburg, Kloof, Witbank, and President Steyn will steadily benefit from the rise in gold price. Whatever the present fluctuations they remain a good long term investment.

PROPERTY BONDS

Not learning by example

IT IS HARDLY surprising that the managers of unit trust groups are casting covetous

glances at their competitors in the property bond business. Backed by contractual insurance linked property bond sales and free from the restrictions on charges under which the authorised unit trusts labour, the property bond organisations are going from strength to strength. It helps of course, not to have their customers suffering from the after-effects of the most severe stock market falls this century.

Some unit trust managers are, however, intensely critical of the advertising now being issued by one or two of the property bond organisations, and there seems to be more to their criticisms than sour grapes.

The Robert Silk property bond, for example, has been boasting in its advertising copy about its 10.1 per cent rise in value over the 10 months since its launch. This type of short-term performance — orientated advertising had its heyday in 1968/9 when the unit trust groups themselves, under the influence of ambitious marketing directors threw modesty to the winds. Unit trusts are now suffering the backlash from disillusioned investors who fell for this sales line, and many managers are steeling themselves to resist short-term performance-orientated advertising even if it means missing out on the latest bull market.

But some property bond groups do not seem anxious to learn from the mistakes of their unit trust competitors, even though there are doubts about the level of property values, particularly in the City of London. Their executives might also ask themselves whether short-term performance is an intelligent guide to a long-term investment.

High hopes for soft centres

MODESTY caused Rowntree Mackintosh to lose out in the bid battle for Bovril, where Cavenham just snatched victory.

Last month when the official bid documents went out Rowntree shares were 505p valuing its offer at 438p. After yesterday's interim results they shot up 47p to a new high of 617p, which, had Rowntree's offer been accepted, would have left Bovril shareholders sitting on the equivalent of about 483p, topping the 475p

that Cavenham's bid was worth at the time of victory.

The half-time results for the 24 weeks to June 1 show a 17½ per cent rise in pre-tax profits of £2.04 millions, and put the forecasts made with the bid into the shade.

The directors report that trading has continued on a satisfactory basis in the second half of the year with the reduction in purchase tax and the downward trend in interest rates both helpful factors.

So current expectations are that "the group profits before taxation for the year will show some increase over the £7.5 millions given in the forecast made in July."

In addition a £350,000 capital profit has been made on selling the shares received from the Bovril bid, and this will be added on to the expected profit indicated above.

It little presents a bright picture, and is made the brighter with the background to the profit advance. The board says it is a reflection of higher sales turnover, the benefits of a heavy capital expenditure and cost reduction programmes throughout the group during recent years, and the virtual completion of the Rowntree Mackintosh merger.

In other words factors which should be at play, and to greater effect, over the next year or so. So investors can look for increasing profits ahead, which is not at all bad with this year's indicated price-earnings ratio at only 12½.

But what really had the market jumping was the plan to improve the marketability of the shares — now looking a little heavy at 617 for the typical investor. First there is to be a one-for-one scrip issue, then a splitting of the £1 shares in two of 50p each.

Holders will thus end up with four shares of 50p each for every single £1 share they presently hold. This will slim the price down to a psychologically more attractive 154p a time.

DICKINSON-ROBINSON

Setback no surprise

What hope for the rest of us

WHILE Britain's bosses are trying to keep price rises down to 5 per cent (although with plenty of escape clauses), accountants are not so concerned. The Institute of Chartered Accountants, having just raised its menu prices by 25 per cent, is now proposing to seek subscription increases ranging up to 12½ per cent.

It is a sad reflection on the abilities of accountants as forecasters: the last annual meeting was told that it was hoped to avoid a further increase.

Still it is very necessary: the institute had a £359,000 deficit in 1970, and in spite of economies — such as cancelling the president's annual dinner — and previous increases, a £24,000 deficit is expected this year. If accountants cannot manage to balance their books without very inflationary price rises, what hope has the average businessman?

With sales up 3 per cent to £70 millions, DRG's pre-tax profits have fallen 18 per cent to £5.7 millions. There is no doubt in the company's mind as to the causes of the setback. The postal strike at the beginning of the year put the brakes on production of envelopes and fine papers, and this was the major factor in the £1.1 millions fall in profits.

At the same time, however, in some sectors the group has had difficulty recovering cost increases in higher prices.

On the other hand there is a built-in recovery element in its operations since the postal workers could not even contemplate another strike. This coupled with a hefty reduction in the start up costs associated with the new carbonless copying papers, could add £500,000 at least to profits. The board is also anticipating some benefits from the upturn in the economy. But it is forecasting second half profits lower than the £7.1 millions earned in the second half of 1970.

So the market will be looking for minimum annual profits around the £12½ millions mark against £14.1 millions last year putting the shares on a speculative earnings multiple of 18.7.

ACCOUNTANTS

What hope for the rest of us

WHILE Britain's bosses are trying to keep price rises down to 5 per cent (although with plenty of escape clauses), accountants are not so concerned. The Institute of Chartered Accountants, having just raised its menu prices by 25 per cent, is now proposing to seek subscription increases ranging up to 12½ per cent.

It is a sad reflection on the abilities of accountants as forecasters: the last annual meeting was told that it was hoped to avoid a further increase.

Still it is very necessary: the institute had a £359,000 deficit in 1970, and in spite of economies — such as cancelling the president's annual dinner — and previous increases, a £24,000 deficit is expected this year. If accountants cannot manage to balance their books without very inflationary price rises, what hope has the average businessman?

With sales up 3 per cent to £70 millions, DRG's pre-tax profits have fallen 18 per cent to £5.7 millions. There is no doubt in the company's mind as to the causes of the setback. The postal strike at the beginning of the year put the brakes on production of envelopes and fine papers, and this was the major factor in the £1.1 millions fall in profits.

At the same time, however, in some sectors the group has had difficulty recovering cost increases in higher prices.

On the other hand there is a built-in recovery element in its operations since the postal workers could not even contemplate another strike. This coupled with a hefty reduction in the start up costs associated with the new carbonless copying papers, could add £500,000 at least to profits. The board is also anticipating some benefits from the upturn in the economy. But it is forecasting second half profits lower than the £7.1 millions earned in the second half of 1970.

So the market will be looking for minimum annual profits around the £12½ millions mark against £14.1 millions last year putting the shares on a speculative earnings multiple of 18.7.

ACCOUNTANTS

What hope for the rest of us

WHILE Britain's bosses are trying to keep price rises down to 5 per cent (although with plenty of escape clauses), accountants are not so concerned. The Institute of Chartered Accountants, having just raised its menu prices by 25 per cent, is now proposing to seek subscription increases ranging up to 12½ per cent.

It is a sad reflection on the abilities of accountants as forecasters: the last annual meeting was told that it was hoped to avoid a further increase.

Still it is very necessary: the institute had a £359,000 deficit in 1970, and in spite of economies — such as cancelling the president's annual dinner — and previous increases, a £24,000 deficit is expected this year. If accountants cannot manage to balance their books without very inflationary price rises, what hope has the average businessman?

With sales up 3 per cent to £70 millions, DRG's pre-tax profits have fallen 18 per cent to £5.7 millions. There is no doubt in the company's mind as to the causes of the setback. The postal strike at the beginning of the year put the brakes on production of envelopes and fine papers, and this was the major factor in the £1.1 millions fall in profits.

At the same time, however, in some sectors the group has had difficulty recovering cost increases in higher prices.

On the other hand there is a built-in recovery element in its operations since the postal workers could not even contemplate another strike. This coupled with a hefty reduction in the start up costs associated with the new carbonless copying papers, could add £500,000 at least to profits. The board is also anticipating some benefits from the upturn in the economy. But it is forecasting second half profits lower than the £7.1 millions earned in the second half of 1970.

So the market will be looking for minimum annual profits around the £12½ millions mark against £14.1 millions last year putting the shares on a speculative earnings multiple of 18.7.

ACCOUNTANTS

What hope for the rest of us

WHILE Britain's bosses are trying to keep price rises down to 5 per cent (although with plenty of escape clauses), accountants are not so concerned. The Institute of Chartered Accountants, having just raised its menu prices by 25 per cent, is now proposing to seek subscription increases ranging up to 12½ per cent.

It is a sad reflection on the abilities of accountants as forecasters: the last annual meeting was told that it was hoped to avoid a further increase.

Still it is very necessary: the institute had a £359,000 deficit in 1970, and in spite of economies — such as cancelling the president's annual dinner — and previous increases, a £24,000 deficit is expected this year. If accountants cannot manage to balance their books without very inflationary price rises, what hope has the average businessman?

With sales up 3 per cent to £70 millions, DRG's pre-tax profits have fallen 18 per cent to £5.7 millions. There is no doubt in the company's mind as to the causes of the setback. The postal strike at the beginning of the year put the brakes on production of envelopes and fine papers, and this was the major factor in the £1.1 millions fall in profits.

At the same time, however, in some sectors the group has had difficulty recovering cost increases in higher prices.

On the other hand there is a built-in recovery element in its operations since the postal workers could not even contemplate another strike. This coupled with a hefty reduction in the start up costs associated with the new carbonless copying papers, could add £500,000 at least to profits. The board is also anticipating some benefits from the upturn in the economy. But it is forecasting second half profits lower than the £7.1 millions earned in the second half of 1970.

So the market will be looking for minimum annual profits around the £12½ millions mark against £14.1 millions last year putting the shares on a speculative earnings multiple of 18.7.

ACCOUNTANTS

What hope for the rest of us

WHILE Britain's bosses are trying to keep price rises down to 5 per cent (although with plenty of escape clauses), accountants are not so concerned. The Institute of Chartered Accountants, having just raised its menu prices by 25 per cent, is now proposing to seek subscription increases ranging up to 12½ per cent.

It is a sad reflection on the abilities of accountants as forecasters: the last annual meeting was told that it was hoped to avoid a further increase.

Still it is very necessary: the institute had a £359,000 deficit in 1970, and in spite of economies — such as cancelling the president's annual dinner — and previous increases, a £24,000 deficit is expected this year. If accountants cannot manage to balance their books without very inflationary price rises, what hope has the average businessman?

With sales up 3 per cent to £70 millions, DRG's pre-tax profits have fallen 18 per cent to £5.7 millions. There is no doubt in the company's mind as to the causes of the setback. The postal strike at the beginning of the year put the brakes on production of envelopes and fine papers, and this was the major factor in the £1.1 millions fall in profits.

At the same time, however, in some sectors the group has had difficulty recovering cost increases in higher prices.

On the other hand there is a built-in recovery element in its operations since the postal workers could not even contemplate another strike. This coupled with a hefty reduction in the start up costs associated with the new carbonless copying papers, could add £500,000 at least to profits. The board is also anticipating some benefits from the upturn in the economy. But it is forecasting second half profits lower than the £7.1 millions earned in the second half of 1970.

So the market will be looking for minimum annual profits around the £12½ millions mark against £14.1 millions last year putting the shares on a speculative earnings multiple of 18.7.

Irish mining exports expected to leap by £25M in five years

The value of Irish mineral ore exports will reach £44.9 millions a year in 1975, up from £19.6 millions in 1970, if all investment plans are completed, according to mine company officials.

The major project is a lead-zinc smelter planned by Northgate Exploration, Canada. The smelter would be built in Cork. The project has received local government planning permission, subject to certain conditions, mainly concerned with the environment.

Ford's president tightens his grip

Ford Motor Company's president, Mr Lee A. Iacocca, is reshaping the company's worldwide management structure to gain a firmer grip on Ford's operations, company observers report.

The latest management changes were announced on Monday, only 10 days after the retirement of Mr Robert Stevenson as executive vice-president for international automotive operations.

Instead of replacing Mr Stevenson, Ford named Mr Edgar R. Molina, 54, executive in charge of all overseas automotive operations, except Europe.

Mr Harold K. Sperlich was named special assistant to Mr Iacocca for European automotive operations.

Mr Molina, Mr Sperlich and Mr Paul F. Lofrenz, chairman of Ford Europe Inc., will all report directly to Mr Iacocca. The executive vice-presidency will be left vacant, bringing the two overseas operating vice-presidents—Mr Lofrenz and Mr Molina—closer to Mr Iacocca.

Ford observers say that the change may be more significant for Mr Iacocca than it seems. That is because Mr Stevenson, once ranked higher in the company than Mr Iacocca, was his equal until last December. Mr Stevenson also had a strong personal tie with Mr Henry Ford II, chairman.

While there was not any friction between Mr Iacocca and Mr Stevenson, the long-standing Ford-Stevenson friendship tended to dilute somewhat Mr Iacocca's direct influence on Ford's growing foreign operations.

None of this is viewed as a management shake-up in the ordinary sense. Mr Stevenson, who is 57 years old, retired at his own request, citing his wife's poor health, which prevented her from travelling with him, and Mr Iacocca received a strong mandate to take charge of Ford's world-wide operations when Mr Ford named him president.

At that time, Mr Ford scrapped a group that had divided operational power among Mr Iacocca, Mr Stevenson and Mr Robert J. Hampton after Mr Semon E. (Bunkie) Knudsen was fired as president in 1970. Monday's changes eliminated most of the remains of the group. Mr Hampton retains responsibility for Ford's non-car operations as an executive vice president—AP—Dow Jones.

CBI fights pollution

The Confederation of British Industry announced yesterday that it had set up a working party to deal with its role in international activity against pollution.

An exploratory meeting had already been held, the CBI said. It plans keeping closely in touch with Government departments and to continue close association with the work of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution.

The working party is being chaired by Mr John Langley, a director of Imperial Tobacco and chairman of the CBI's Environmental and Technical Legislation Committee.

Birlec order

Birlec of Aldridge, Staffs, has won a £100,000 order for an electric furnace installation at the British Steel Corporation works at Staveley near Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

The installation—two Corless induction furnaces and two electric power supply systems—will give greater flexibility to the Staveley melting plant.

£9M orders

A series of orders worth £9 millions for telephone exchange equipment have been won by GEC-AEI Telecommunications of Coventry from the Post Office.

Most of the equipment will be manufactured in the company's factories at Kirkcaldy and Glenrothes, Scotland, where an expansion has created another 735 jobs.

The mining industry estimates its capital investment at £68.1 million by 1975, up from £23.2 million in 1970. Direct employment in the mining industry would reach 2,655 in 1975, up from 1,705 currently, the mining officials said.

Although lead and zinc prices are now near their five-year lows, there are not any fears about the ability of the Irish mining industry to compete. The reasons are that Irish mineral extraction costs are low and that the ore is located near the large markets of Europe.

The Irish mining industry has expanded rapidly since 1967, when the Government decreed a 20-year tax holiday for mining companies.

More than 40 companies, nearly all foreign-owned, are prospecting on 650 licences, the average size of which is 12 square miles. There were only 36 licences in 1960.

So far, a number of major mines have been developed for lead, zinc, copper, barites, mercury, and pyrites, mainly in the centre of the country.

The richest potential mine lies at Tara, where a minimum of 30 million tons of recoverable lead/zinc ore is forecast by Tara Exploration and Development Company, a member of the Northgate group. Unofficial estimates put the mine's potential substantially higher.

In spite of criticism in some

Irish political circles, the Government's policy is to leave mining and exploration to private companies. The Government receives royalty payments and owns 65 per cent of the country's mineral rights.

Government circles argue that a previous State mining company, operating from 1945 to 1963, failed and that private companies have been notably successful.

So far there has been little opposition to mining on environmental grounds. Companies have easily obtained planning permission from local authorities. But Government officials said that mining plans so far have not been in tourist areas.

They added that the Government might not give operating permission if a mining plan conflicts with tourism, which is Ireland's major foreign currency earner.

Offshore drilling for oil and gas has not yet become a major factor in the Irish economy, though Marathon Oil, of the United States, has drilled two wells off the southern coast. It has started on a third well which is expected to take two months to complete.

Marathon has a number of exclusive offshore drilling licences in the Irish Sea and Atlantic, but the Irish Government recently issued 13 non-exclusive licences to subsidiaries of several major international oil companies.

Japan reshuffles quotas and tariffs

The Japanese Cabinet yesterday authorised removal of import quotas from 20 categories of goods, with effect from October 1, but it simultaneously agreed to higher tariffs for eight of these categories.

The move was part of Japan's scheduled import liberalisation. It leaves the country with 40 categories subject to quantitative import controls. This is about equal to the number controlled by West Germany and compares with the 70 categories on which France retains import quotas. The United States imposes import quotas on five categories.

Categories for which quotas will be removed on October 1 include: live cattle, live pigs, fish meal and fish flour, cassava, pectin and like items (except cassava feed), cassava meal and flour, molasses, flavoured sugars, syrups and molasses, dextrin and the like, candy, caramel and

similar confectionery, chocolate and other food preparations containing chocolate, biscuits, cookies and crackers, menthol, peppermint oil and the like, lignite, steam turbines, telephone and telegraphic switchboards, switchgear, ethyl alcohol, and finishing paste.

In addition to the above categories, specified as such under the Brussels tariff nomenclature system, another five items within other categories will also be freed from import quotas.

These include pork, mashed potatoes and potato flakes, canned sweet corn, cooking oil (except for meta heavy cooking oil and soft cooking oil), and digital-analog or analog-digital converters.

Apart from the above items, the Cabinet decided to remove 26 items from the automatic import quota list, reducing the number remaining on that list to 11.

Small fall in German reserves

West Germany's net monetary reserves declined about 100 million D-marks to 61,400 million marks in the week ended September 23, Deutsche Bundesbank reported yesterday.

Net monetary reserves are the balance of overall reserves against certain unspecified positions on the liability side of Bundesbank's weekly balance sheet.

Overall monetary reserves rose 48,470,000 marks in the week to 63,856,796,000 marks. This was mainly the result of a 53,716,000-mark rise in convertible foreign currency reserves to 39,171,811,000 marks.

West Germany's International Monetary Fund position rose 9,999,000 marks to 5,469,998,000 marks.

Fed moves to curb US cash supply

The US Federal Reserve System's open market committee voted unanimously at its June 29 meeting to slow the growth of the United States money supply.

The committee decided that while "an unduly sharp firming of money market conditions should be avoided because of the risk of raised repercussions on market interest rates," the open market operations, nevertheless, should be directed at achieving more moderation in monetary aggregates over the months ahead.

The Federal Reserve open market committee directive to moderate money growth was similar to one the committee issued three weeks earlier.

The Brazilian motor industry expects record production and sales in 1971, as there has been almost yearly since the production industry was begun in 1957. Brazil's production is now the highest in Latin America and about tenth highest in the world.

The Brazilian industry is "headed for another record year," Mr Joseph O'Neill, president of Ford-Willys do Brasil, said. "We should reach around 20 per cent growth."

Last month, the three millionth made-in-Brazil vehicle rolled off the assembly line. The industry hopes to reach yearly production of one million units by 1975.

For the first half of 1971, car production rose to 242,080 up 44,071, or more than 20 per cent from the equivalent period of 1970. By the end of 1971, production of 500,000 cars is expected.

The Brazilian motor industry is led by Volkswagen do Brasil (132,075 units produced in the 1971 first half), Ford-Willys do Brasil (48,334 units in the first half), General Motors do Brasil (40,314

units) and Chrysler Corporation do Brasil (8,970). Mercedes-Benz, which produces mostly trucks and buses in Brazil, produced 9,835 vehicles in the first half.

More than 99 per cent of vehicle components are made in Brazil and, at the present rate of expansion, the 1975 production goal of one million cars seems attainable.

The Brazilian Association of Authorised Car Dealers reports the car market is growing in Brazil at between 15 per cent and 20 per cent a year. Passenger car sales in Brazil from 1960 through 1969 showed a 326 per cent increase, the dealers' association said.

The Brazilian economy, which had a gross national product growth of about 8 per cent over the past two years, has prompted buying, and car-makers have been encouraged to bring out newer and fancier models. But the price remains high compared with the average Brazilian's income.

CALIFORNIA wineries are preparing for a record or near-record season with the quality of the grape judged high. But, depending on what happens to the US price freeze, the retail price of many California table wines could go up 10 per cent or more in the months ahead.

The likelihood of price increases is given by industry leaders in California, which produces nearly 85 per cent of all US-made wine and nearly 75 per cent of the wine consumed in the US.

The upward price pressure is a simple matter of supply and demand. The California wine industry is booming. For the first six months this year, sales increased 16 per cent from a year earlier.

Premium table wines are selling even faster, up more than 20 per cent. But even though vineyards are being planted to meet the demand, grape supplies are extremely tight.

The result is big competition for wine grapes and rising prices for the raw product, which is not covered by the price freeze.

Ironically, says an industry official, prices being paid to growers in the north coast counties of Napa, Sonoma and Mendocino, which comprise the centre for the State's premium quality grapes, are even higher than the prices recommended by the growers' own trade association.

For instance, he says, Cabernet Sauvignon grapes, generally considered the best in California, are bringing \$600 a ton, up from \$325 last year; five years ago the price was between \$150 and \$175 a ton.

Lufthansa fares mean \$50M loss—Pan Am

Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, in a joint presentation to the US Civil Aeronautics Board said Lufthansa's fare structure would cause a 26 per cent market growth in transatlantic traffic next year, but would result in an operating loss of \$32,845,000 for Pan Am alone.

Pan Am further estimated an additional loss of \$20 million in matching Lufthansa's fares, in adding capacity and handling costs necessary to accommodate the increased traffic that would be generated by the lower fares package.

The carriers joined in telling the board that passenger-mile yields would be reduced to 0.038 cents for Pan Am, a reduction of more than 28 per cent from present fare levels, with even lower yields for TWA.

The carriers informally asked the board to take steps to force Lufthansa back into negotiations that could result in a North Atlantic fares package to avoid the destructive competition the American carriers expect if Lufthansa's fares prevail.

The carriers further asked the board to use its influence in obtaining modification of the US bilateral air treaty with West Germany to force negotiations in the event of future unilateral fare action similar to the present Lufthansa proposal.

Freight boom for BOAC

Almost 10,000 square feet of extra floor space will be used by BOAC at its Heathrow cargo centre to handle a planned expansion of freight business, it was announced yesterday.

The airline's weekly cargo traffic is now running at about 1,400 tons, compared with 1,000 tons last year.

Mr Bill Koster, BOAC's European cargo manager, said a 20 per cent increase in cargo business was expected.

To cope with growing cargo traffic to Japan, BOAC would introduce an all-cargo version of the Boeing 707 between London and Tokyo and Osaka in November, capable of carrying 40 tons of freight at a time.

David Vidal reports on the growth of Brazil's motor industry

In 1970, the Volkswagen "Beetle" model accounted for 54.3 per cent of passenger car sales in Brazil. As the largest foreign subsidiary of Volkswagenwerk AG, West Germany, Volkswagen do Brasil was the tenth largest company in Brazil in 1970, up from thirteenth in 1969.

Volkswagen do Brasil's production for 1970 was 233,011 vehicles, compared with 133,775 for all the other companies combined, excluding tractors.

Mr Werner Schmidt, who took over the presidency of Volkswagen do Brasil in April from Mr Rudolf Leiding, who on Friday was named chairman of the German parent, has predicted that his firm will produce 300,000 vehicles this year. If successful, this will mean a 29 per cent increase from 1970. He also said

The grapes of California in US squeeze

Prices are similar for other highly regarded grapes like Pinot Noir and Pinot Chardonnay, he says.

For the more standard grapes, including Zinfandel, Petite Sirah and Chenin Blanc, prices are nearly \$200 a ton, up from \$225 to \$250 a year ago and only about \$80 a ton five years ago.

These boosts are coming on top of sharp increases last year, when the wine-drinking boom really took hold at the same time as frost wiped out up to 30 per cent of the harvest of the various wine grapes.

Even last year's price levels were "way too high," complains a major winemaker, who adds that most winemakers have not yet fully passed along the 1970 raw grape increases, let alone this year's.

Some 1970 wines now are about ready to be shipped to market, and a top industry spokesman expects general price adjustments, when pos-

sible, to be an abnormally high 10 per cent or perhaps more on table wines by the time they reach the retail shelf.

"We have been caught in a squeeze, and if we don't get some relief, quite a few of us will be in trouble," says a vintner.

Like many commodities, says an industry spokesman, wine-grape prices traditionally have fluctuated from year to year, and winemakers stabilised retail prices by averaging out the peaks and valleys. "But for the past three years we have just been averaging upwards," he asserts.

Winemakers are concerned about the rising prices because of their stiff competition with the usually more expensive imports. "We don't like to get too high for the consumer," says one vintner.

Indeed, in spite of rising sales, California has seen its share of the total US market drop to 73.4 per cent from 79 per cent in the past decade, while imports have risen to 11.2



per cent from 6.6 per cent in that period.

But one industry leader takes some solace in the current situation with the claim that crup-tuses and other factors in Europe are forcing premium import wine prices up "by even more" than the potential increases for California wine.

This industry official believes the tight supplies will continue in California for about another five years because of the time necessary to bring new vineyards into the production stage. "I think that soaring grape prices will level in the interim, though 'I could be wrong,' he adds.

In the future, he also expects a more complex pricing structure to develop both in the fields and on retail shelves. Currently, for example, almost all Cabernet Sauvignon grapes command the same price, he says.

But many new vineyards are being planted in areas where yields will be greater than in the established premium wine country, he notes, explaining a

that "high yields and high quality don't go hand in hand. Hence, different prices may be paid for the same grape variety, depending on its origin, which will be reflected in the prices for the final product."

The wide disparity in grape prices can be traced directly to diverse characteristics of the many varieties, as illustrated by comparing Cabernet Sauvignon with the ubiquitous Thompson Seedless grape.

Thompson Seedless, used in some less expensive wines as well as for table grapes and raisins, now sells for \$54 a ton, considerably less than the \$60 for Cabernet. But an acre of Thompson Seedless might yield anywhere from nine to 15 tons of grapes, while the Cabernet yield may only be three tons an acre.

Further, each ton of Thompson Seedless might produce more than 170 gallons of wine, but because of their smaller berries, Cabernet grapes will produce only about 135 gallons a ton.

US envoy silent on textile imports

United States textile negotiator, Mr Anthony Jurich declined yesterday to tell Japan whether the US planned to invoke mandatory quotas on textile imports under the "Trade With The Enemy Act."

Mr Tanaka met Mr Jurich for one hour yesterday following the US envoy's return from textile talks in Hongkong, Taiwan and South Korea. Mr Tanaka said the US negotiator declined to comment on his talks with the other countries.

The Japanese official said 10 per cent US import surcharge and conditions in Japan textile industry were discussed in his talks with Mr Jurich. Mr Tanaka said he expects to meet Mr Jurich again before the US negotiator returns to the US on September 30.

Mr Jurich did not clarify the US attitude on a Government level textile pact except to say that the US position remained unchanged from the several months ago of special envoy Mr David Kennedy. The contents of that proposal had not been disclosed in detail.

In other textile-related developments, Japanese Foreign Minister Fukuda and US Secretary of State Rogers expressed hopes for an early settlement of the textile dispute in talks in Anchorage, Alaska, while President Nixon was talking with Japan's Emperor Hirohito.

In Japan, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's textile committee opposed the resumption of Government-level talks with the US. The committee members reportedly raised doubts as to whether Mr Jurich really represents the US Government, and whether the US is seriously interested in reaching an agreement satisfactory to all parties.

Committee members expressed concern that the US Government might use the textile agreement on other goods such as electronics products if a textile pact is concluded.—AP—Dow Jones.

Lloyds Industries interim raised

Lloyds Industries International, the Cheshire car accessories and food group, has announced interim profits for the year ended 1970, which suggests that it should comfortably top its £300,000 forecast for the full year.

The board is to raise the interim dividend from 12½ per cent to 14 per cent. At the same time it announced yesterday the acquisition of Flexy Brushes for £180,000.

Flexy is believed to be the largest UK makers of car-wash brushes. Although the new subsidiary is not expected to make any contribution to Lloyds' earnings, this year profits of between £35,000 and £40,000 are forecast for 1972.

Meanwhile, Lloyds is closing its High Wycombe and Winsford factories and is to concentrate on production at a new £270,000 plant to be opened this December at Winsford. This will reduce overheads and substantially increase production facilities. The cost of the new factory will be met from the group's cash flow and existing bank facilities.

Court Line jets

Court Line, the charter airline which handles Clarkson's inclusive tours from Luton Air port, has bought two more Boeing-Seven-500 jet airliners. Next year the company expects to have about 4,500,000 passengers in its fleet of pink, yellow, and green painted aircraft.



An invisible laser beam 1/32nd-inch thick is used to set up the lenses and mirrors in the new Rank Xerox 840, pictured above, which reduces, sorts, and folds prints made from engineering drawings. The laser is used because it is the only light source which gives a completely parallel beam, and enables the optical parts of the machine to be precisely adjusted to give accurate reduction and high print quality.

Acquisitions give boost to British Land profit

British Land, the rapidly expanding property group headed by Mr John Ribbit, last night reported pre-tax profits of £1.9 millions for the year ended March.

This compares with profits of £342,000 for the previous 11 months but the very substantial increase is largely due to the acquisition of Union Property Holdings in March, 1970.

The combined pre-tax profit of Union and British Land for 1969-70 would have amounted to £1.7 millions.

Yesterday's results do not include figures from Halseybridge or Regis Property which both became subsidiaries in March, 1971.

As expected there is a final dividend of 6 per cent making 11 per cent for the year, against 10 per cent for the previous 11 months.

Adwest advance pleases market

Final figures from Adwest Group yesterday sent the shares up a further 5p to 167½, a new

1971 high, which compares with a low for the year of 103p.

The re-rating is fully justified. Pre-tax profit has increased 29 per cent to £1.63 millions while the dividend total goes up from 25 per cent to 28 per cent with a final payment of 19 per cent.

Adwest has benefited from last year's reorganisation of its engineering division and improved conditions in the automotive industry.

After tax and minority interests, attributable profit works out at £947,000, against £397,000. This leaves the higher dividend covered two times.

Alenco buys three Swedish companies

Alenco, one of the major industrial subsidiaries of the Charterhouse Group, has increased its cash to £880,000 and the share capital of three companies in Sweden from which a single new Swedish company, Alenco Egnell, is to be formed.

The three companies, which

are engaged in the distribution of components for the hydraulics and pneumatics industries and in the manufacture and distribution of industrial lubricating equipment, are Ingenjorsfirma Fritz Egnell, Svenska Tecknimit, and Fabriken Orion.

Together they had a turnover last year of £2.4 millions and produced pre-tax profits of £176,000.

Greensitt beats earnings target

Greensitt and Barratt, the Newcastle building company, has handsomely topped its pre-forecast of £550,000 made in April.

Profit for the year works out at £723,000, against £452,000 previously on turnover up from £1.9 million to £3.6 millions.

The board is to increase the dividend total from 30 per cent to 40 per cent with a final payment of 30 per cent. At the same time it plans a one-for-four scrip issue.

popular Ford Corcel and the Volkswagen 1600.

Among other car companies in Brazil, the only significant new investment is that of Mercedes-Benz, which is allocating \$14 millions to increase its production of trucks, its main product in Brazil.

While the passenger car field is thriving, Brazilian truck production is at a standstill, if not a decline. In 1968 truck production in Brazil was about half the total vehicle production of the country (30,672 out of 60,933), whereas by 1968 it had fallen to 47,886 out of a total 278,715.

The volume of goods to transport has increased, and in Brazil almost 80 per cent of transported goods are carried by truck. The companies explain the truck market situation by saying that better roads and rising costs in a low-return business lessen breakdowns and encourage trucks to repair old carriers rather than buy new ones.

Furthermore, a large portion of trucking in Brazil is done by independent firms, with small fleets, which are not increased or replaced often.—AP—Dow Jones.

Albans Management		Jacot Securities		Practical Invest	
Capital.....	818 39	Capital.....	25.3 09	Practical.....	127.4 02
Growth.....	34.7 33.7	C'mdty.....	24.8 44	Do Do.....	127.4 02
Income.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Profit.....	127.4 02
Allied Hambro		Int'l. Corp.		Provincial L'n	
Allied Inv.....	47.5 56	Capital.....	25.3 09	Capital.....	62.3 65.4
Growth.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Income.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Provincial L'n	
Met & S.....	47.5 56	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Capital.....	62.3 65.4
N. Am. Amelco		Int'l. Corp.		Provincial L'n	
Capital.....	42.4 45.4	Capital.....	25.3 09	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Growth.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Provincial L'n	
Income.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Capital.....	62.3 65.4
Met & S.....	47.5 56	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Archives		Int'l. Corp.		Provincial L'n	
Capital.....	117.4 117.4	Capital.....	25.3 09	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Growth.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Provincial L'n	
Income.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Capital.....	62.3 65.4
Met & S.....	47.5 56	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Atlantic		Int'l. Corp.		Provincial L'n	
Capital.....	65.6 65.6	Capital.....	25.3 09	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Growth.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Provincial L'n	
Income.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Capital.....	62.3 65.4
Met & S.....	47.5 56	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Atlantic		Int'l. Corp.		Provincial L'n	
Capital.....	65.6 65.6	Capital.....	25.3 09	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Growth.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Provincial L'n	
Income.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Capital.....	62.3 65.4
Met & S.....	47.5 56	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Atlantic		Int'l. Corp.		Provincial L'n	
Capital.....	65.6 65.6	Capital.....	25.3 09	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Growth.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Provincial L'n	
Income.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Capital.....	62.3 65.4
Met & S.....	47.5 56	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Atlantic		Int'l. Corp.		Provincial L'n	
Capital.....	65.6 65.6	Capital.....	25.3 09	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Growth.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Provincial L'n	
Income.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Capital.....	62.3 65.4
Met & S.....	47.5 56	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Atlantic		Int'l. Corp.		Provincial L'n	
Capital.....	65.6 65.6	Capital.....	25.3 09	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Growth.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Provincial L'n	
Income.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Capital.....	62.3 65.4
Met & S.....	47.5 56	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Atlantic		Int'l. Corp.		Provincial L'n	
Capital.....	65.6 65.6	Capital.....	25.3 09	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Growth.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Provincial L'n	
Income.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Capital.....	62.3 65.4
Met & S.....	47.5 56	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Atlantic		Int'l. Corp.		Provincial L'n	
Capital.....	65.6 65.6	Capital.....	25.3 09	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Growth.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Provincial L'n	
Income.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Capital.....	62.3 65.4
Met & S.....	47.5 56	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Atlantic		Int'l. Corp.		Provincial L'n	
Capital.....	65.6 65.6	Capital.....	25.3 09	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Growth.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Provincial L'n	
Income.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Capital.....	62.3 65.4
Met & S.....	47.5 56	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Atlantic		Int'l. Corp.		Provincial L'n	
Capital.....	65.6 65.6	Capital.....	25.3 09	Profit.....	62.3 65.4
Growth.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Provincial L'n	
Income.....	34.7 33.7	Int'l.....	24.8 44	Capital.....	62.3 65.4
Met & S.....	47.5				

COURSES FOR BUSINESSMEN



Sundridge Park Management Centre

Our current programme contains a wide range of both general and specialist courses. In particular we wish to draw your attention to the following new courses.

Senior Executive Programme 4 weeks 7th Nov.-3rd Dec. 1971
20th Feb.-17th March 1972
(£480 fully residential)
An advanced course to study the key issues, which are the concern of today's top managers. It is intended for those for whom the wide range of good general management courses available in this country no longer adequately meets their requirements. Numbers standing will be strictly limited and acceptance must assume sound managerial experience and a seniority commensurate with responsibilities for the conception and implementation of company plans.

International Marketing 2 weeks 21st Nov.-3rd Dec. 1971
(£240 fully residential)
To help executives better to exploit the opportunities provided by their international marketing operations. This course run by senior consultants from the International Marketing Division of our sponsors, P.A. International Management Consultants Ltd., has already been presented successfully in a number of European countries.

Evaluation and Management of Capital Projects 1 week 24th-29th Oct. 1971
(£120 fully residential)
An intensive course on project evaluation with emphasis on feasibility studies, methods of planning and control, and proven techniques for improving the return on capital investment.

Industrial Relations 1 day seminar 1st Dec. 1971
Applications for previous courses having exceeded the available places, this additional opportunity to study the implications of the Industrial Relations Act has been programmed. A manual covering the main features of the Act will be provided.

Further details and application forms from:
The Course Secretary, Sundridge Park Management Centre,
Bromley, Kent. Tel: 01-480 9821

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS STUDIES

The School, established in 1962, has 60 postgraduate students on its two full time post graduate courses—a one year Diploma in Business Studies and a two year Master of Business Administration degree. In addition, a number of students are working towards the research degrees M.Phil. and Ph.D.
The School has a staff, well qualified in all the major disciplines, and with a wide variety of industrial and research experience. Short post experience courses are offered this year in all the major functional areas of business, and research and consultancy activities are extensive. Enquiries and applications for both full-time and part-time courses are welcomed and should be addressed to:
The Director, School of Business Studies,
P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3JX.
Tel. 051-709 6022 Ext. 1.

North East London Polytechnic

The Faculty of Business offers the following part-time courses:
Department of Management
Diploma in Management Studies
Personal Management Diploma
WORKS MANAGEMENT
Certificate and Diploma
Supervisory Studies (NEBSS)
Purchasing Management
Diploma (IPS)
Work Study Graduate Certificate
Institute of Marketing Diploma
Organisation and Methods
Certificate
Details are available on application to the:
Faculty Registrar,
Business Studies,
NORTH-EAST LONDON
POLYTECHNIC
Aldgate House, 155/164 High Road,
Chickwell Heath, Romford RM6 6LZ
Telephone 01-590 5652.

WHO ON EARTH
WOULD GO TO
JERSEY
FOR A CONFERENCE?

SCHWEPPE'S, AVIS,
B.E.A.

are just three of the big names who have found Jersey and the Mermel Hotel the ideal place for constructive conferences.

The Mermel is set around its own lake, in seven acres of wooded grounds with a purpose-built, fully equipped conference room seating up to 120 delegates.

Grill room, restaurant, all bedrooms with balcony, bath, TV and radio.

Rates from only £4.50 per day. Send now for free fully illustrated conference brochure.

THE MERMAID HOTEL
St. Peter, Jersey, C.I.
(0534) 41255

HND in
BUSINESS STUDIES

'A' level holders can still enrol for a 3-year Sandwich Course, starting on 4th October.
The course includes two sessions of salaried Industrial Training arranged by us.
Details from: Department of Management & Business Studies,
Mid-Cheshire College of Further Education,
Hartford, Cheshire.
Phone: Northwich 75281.

How to be better at business

by ROGER BEARD

AVAILABLE short courses for businessmen work on three assumptions. The students are either stupid, very rich, or have a genuine gap in their specialist knowledge that they need to fill. Whatever the case, they are all the raw material on which the evergrowing industry of business education feeds.

Take the private sector. Over the past decade, courses run for profit have proliferated like mistletoe spots on a four-year-old child. Not only do some of them itch, at a cost of up to £200 many of them are painful. Indeed, judging from the holiday-camp publicity they put out, the run-a-course-in-an-ivy-covered-private-house disease is catching.

They would all claim that they are valid, which is untrue. They would all claim they employ only the best experts, which is also untrue. Certainly, some of these high-powered business seminars are effective. But any company prepared to shell out money on them should be very careful.

There are three things to look out for: the qualifications, experience and numbers of staff, the length of time the outfit has been in business, and the experiences of other companies that have taken advantage of the courses offered. Any bona fide establishment must have enough staff, be in business for more than a day, and satisfy its customers.

Even then there are many alternatives that should provide more reliable value either to a company or to a small independent businessman. There are the trade colleges and the courses run in various parts of the country by the professional bodies. These may make a profit from the companies that patronise them, but at least there is some guarantee that they know what they are talking about.

Far and away the largest facility in the world of the specialist short course is in the public sector and the universities. These courses are as a rule part-time, usually in the evenings, and cover the world of commerce as well as the more specialist topics in the arts and sciences. They work on a full-cost basis—you pay more than the regular students, but the fees charged are not as great as the true cost, and minutes when compared with the private sector.

Though some have been running successfully for years, as many arise

on an ad hoc basis. They start with available staff, available rooms, and some hint of a local demand. For most business purposes, finding out the details of modern business techniques or gaining a lay grounding in a particular discipline, they are ideal. The difficulty is that they can come into being in a matter of days, and if the demand proves to be insufficient can wither away just as quickly.

Be it office management, the intricacies of export documentation, the wily working of the computer, or the dazzling details of accountancy and bookkeeping, it is likely that your local technical college can satisfy your thirst for sufficient information to do your job properly—at a pace you can cope with and without your having to be put to the academic test at the end.

Unpopular

The problem with all such courses is that they are none too popular even in a climate where training is rewarded by grants from training boards. Many of those companies that take advantage of their local educational facilities do so for the wrong reasons. Often it is a matter of the company secretary finding a course in order to claim a training grant, not in order to improve the efficiency of management.

Here we come up against another problem. In both the private and the public sectors, there are a large number of courses on offer which are vague both in their prospectus and in their operation. They might come under the title of communications—even telling you how to give orders face to face—they might consist of unstructured residential courses where you exhaust yourself talking to the other inmates, convince yourself that you have been working, and leave at the end of the week none the wiser but conked rigid.

Unless you are sure as to the need for specific knowledge, or to rethink particular matters, you are probably better off with a set of sessions at the local sauna bath. Its just as relaxing, much cheaper, and you'll feel cleaner for it. When companies treat residential courses as an acknowledgment of status or a rewarding carrot for a particularly good donkey, you can be sure that there is little learned that

will apply once the country house has been left behind and the donkey is back in the stable.
Equally, there are the "simple" courses—the ones that define, or redefine your job. If you are a potential senior manager, "The work of senior management" might be of interest. But there is surely nothing more ridiculous than two dozen senior managers solemnly absorbing the opinions of a total stranger as to what their work should be. As a saloon-bar exercise it is entertaining, as effective education it is rubbish.

However, it is true that many members of the country's business community have little idea of the techniques that underlie the success of their operations. There are many situations where a man sits at the centre of a management web manipulating the skills of others, without adding a special skill of his own to enhance their work. The function of the many excellent short courses on offer is to provide him with that skill—not to develop his awareness, himself improve on his memo writing, or give him an appreciation of Japanese paper-tearing.

The best advice is to forget the ivy-covered mansions perhaps run by the academic con men of the 70s. Within the universities and the polytechnics, and at the local technical colleges there are courses to suit most needs. It may seem incongruous for a business man, even a successful business man, to go to night school to learn more about his trade. Yet many thousands take advantage of another part of essentially the same facility to learn how to play squash or golf. If business education is thought of in that way, there should be no need for embarrassment in on a course of business orientation at the Central London Polytechnic Business School. It was a very strange course—every student was an admiral, general, air marshal, or other high ranking officer. They were on the point of leaving the service—and had to find work. Hence the course of a few weeks at the business school.

You would have thought they might be marginally embarrassed, I certainly was. But none of it. Not only were those old dogs taught every trick in the ring, master's book, when the course finished, each had learned enough to start a second career in the world of business. You might not be an admiral, but you can still try.

North Staffordshire
POLYTECHNICDEPARTMENT of MANAGEMENT
STUDIES

The North Staffordshire Polytechnic offers a wide range of courses at undergraduate level and at postgraduate level for the busy executive in all types of organisations.

There is a growing recognition amongst executives of the need to take positive steps to develop their potential by widening and extending their knowledge of modern management.

The Polytechnic is constantly developing new ways to meet the changing needs of present and future managers in the critical areas of business including:

FINANCIAL CONTROL MANPOWER PLANNING
PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT MARKETING STRATEGY
CORPORATE PLANNING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

For further information you are invited to write to:
Head of Department of Management Studies,
North Staffordshire Polytechnic,
College Road, Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 2DE.
Tel.: 0782 45531.

SCARBOROUGH

will meet you half way between London and Edinburgh. Send for 40-page booklet on conference facilities—copies from Len Dobson, Conference Officer (G), Town Hall, Scarborough. Tel. 0723-2351.

The right course
for management

Manchester Business School now offers a linked series of 4-day courses under the general title "Facets of Management". The courses are designed to cover all facets of decision making in management today.

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING and CONTROL 4th-8th OCT 1971
MANAGEMENT OF RESEARCH and DEVELOPMENT 18th-22nd OCT 1971
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT 1st-5th NOV 1971

PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT 15th-19th NOV 1971
COMPUTERS in DECISION MAKING 29th NOV-3rd DEC 1971
PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT 10th-14th JAN 1972

MARKETING and SALES MANAGEMENT 24th-28th JAN 1972
MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT and ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE 7th-11th FEB 1972

THE FIRM in its ENVIRONMENT 21st-25th FEB 1972
COMPUTERS in ORGANISATIONS 6th-10th MAR 1972

CORPORATE STRATEGY and BUSINESS POLICY 20th-24th MAR 1972

For a fully descriptive brochure outlining the 11 short courses available, complete and post the coupon to:
The Organiser of Short Courses,
Manchester Business School,
(Department G29),
90th Street West,
Manchester M15 6PB.

NAME.....
POSITION.....
COMPANY.....
ADDRESS.....

Blackburn Education Committee
MANAGEMENT AND
BUSINESS STUDIES

HESKIN HALL MANAGEMENT CENTRE
Eccleston, near Chorley: adjacent M6

Residential and Day Courses: Also available for firms, courses, seminars, conferences, etc.

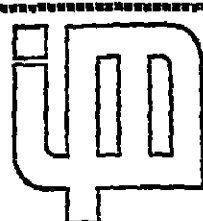
Full details from Director of Studies at Centre
Telephone: Eccleston 295

BLACKBURN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
AND DESIGN

H.N.D.: 3 yr Sandwich—Personnel, Marketing, Accountancy
H.N.D.: 3 yr Sandwich—Marketing and Industrial Engineering
H.N.D.: 2 yr Full-time—Mathematics, Computing and Statistics

Part-time: Diploma in Management Studies, Cost and Works
Accountancy, Marketing, Personnel Management,
Business Studies, Office Studies, Transport, Work
Study, etc.

Full details from Registrar, Faldes Street, Blackburn BB2 1LH
Telephone: 64321



INSTITUTE OF
PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
5 Winsley Street,
Oxford Circus,
London W1N 7AQ.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

- Training for Effective Use of Computers by Edgar Wilks, price £1.25 ☐
 - Experiments in Participation by George F. Thomson, price £1.00 ☐
 - Productivity Measurement—a symposium for the seventies by Consultants from Associated Industrial Consultants Ltd, price £1.00 ☐
 - Training Retail Managers—a symposium Edited by F. C. Harley, price 90p ☐
 - Women in the factory—a study of job satisfaction and labour turnover by Ray Wild and A. B. Hill, price £1.50 ☐
 - Free catalogue of all IPM publications ☐
- Please send me the number of copies indicated in the boxes above.
- I enclose a cheque/postal order for £ p
- Name
- Address

Training in
man-management and
industrial relations

The Industrial Society is Britain's major training and advisory body in man-management and industrial relations. With over 10,000 member organisations—industrial and commercial firms, public service bodies and trade unions—the Society runs some 600 external courses every year and nearly 2,000 days of in-company training.

Subjects on which the Society provides specialist training and advice include communication, industrial relations, leadership, conditions of employment, target-setting, job evaluation, supervision, induction, wage and salary administration, training and the development of young employees. Other services include information, publications, filmstrips and a monthly magazine. The Society's work is practical, effective and down-to-earth.

The Industrial Society is particularly well equipped to provide training and advice on the implications of the Industrial Relations Act.



Further information from:
Publicity Department,
The Industrial Society,
48 Eyreton Square,
London W1H 8AR.

Kingston Polytechnic
School of Management

Full-time and part-time Diploma courses in Management Studies and Personnel Management.

Part-time day and evening courses in Works Management, Work Study, Distributive Management and Industrial Relations and Communications.

Short course for Training Officers and in Work Study, O. & M., Network Techniques, Finance for Managers, Effective Supervision, etc.

School of Business Studies: BA degree (CNAAN); HND.

Kingston Polytechnic, Penrhyn Road,
Kingston-upon-Thames KT1 2EE. Tel. 546 1127.

ACCOMMODATION for

in-company training, conferences and meetings in quiet surroundings conducive to effective training work. Special rates for weekends.

Two trains per hour from Waterloo (40 mins.); 300 yards off A30.

For modern instruction facilities, comfort and value contact the Conference Manager.

DORMY HOUSE, SUNNINGDALE, BERKS. Tel. Ascot 24779.

Export Language

Maximum Intensity Programme 720

It is always appropriate as a matter of course to have some knowledge of the language of our foreign associates. Sometimes a working knowledge of the language may be a key factor in a successful business transaction. There is an increasing demand for executives to be able to acquire this working knowledge with maximum efficiency and in a short space of time.

The MIP 720 has been specifically designed for this purpose. It is short, intense and successful.

By placing the pupil in the country where the language is spoken, by giving him special "situational" lessons, and by helping him with individual tape-recorded exercises every day, we give him no choice but to learn—fast.

Our MIP brochure will explain all. Get your secretary to contact us at:

Indigene School of Languages
187 Victoria Street
London SW1E 5NE
Telephone 01-828 1061

For your foreign brochures and correspondence—Indigene London provides a rapid forwarding service.

Indigene
the modern language school

The University of Manchester
Institute of Science and Technology
umistStructural Engineering Division of the
Department of Civil and Structural
Engineering

A course of nine lectures on
BENDING AND TORSION OF THIN-WALLED STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

will be held in the Institute on Thursday evenings beginning on 14th October, 1971.

Further details of the course can be obtained from the Registrar, U.M.I.S.T., P.O. Box 275, Oxford Road, Manchester, M60 1QD (Tel.: 061-275 3311, Ext. 693).

Residential
Courses

The following residential courses are being held during the next three months:

SYSTEMS TRAINING COURSES

10th October-5th November
Systems Analysis and Design £400
14th November-26th November
Organisation and Methods £200

APPRECIATION COURSES FOR MANAGERS

17th October-22nd October
Financial Management £100
12th December-17th December
Production Management £100

All fees are inclusive of accommodation. Further information and registration forms can be obtained from:-

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company
Management Consultants,
Training Division, Austral House,
Casinghall Avenue,
London, E.C.2.
Telephone: 01-606 8888
Ext. 342 and 346.

EXECUTANT CONFERENCES

OLYMPIA 27-29 OCTOBER, 1971.

1. DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES IN INDUSTRY.
2. INDUSTRIAL SECURITY.
TELEPHONE: BOURNE END (S.T.D. 06285) 24511 OR 22759.
EXECUTANT LTD., 13 PARADE COURT, BOURNE END, BUCKS.

DEGREE OF MASTER
OF ADMINISTRATION

This is a post-graduate post-graduate degree for managers and administrators on a sandwich basis. Part C-10 weeks (January to June 1972). Part D-10 weeks (September to December 1971). Part E-10 weeks (March 1972 to June 1972). The course involves systematic principles, processes, operations, and a philosophy of management. It is a full-time course from October 1971 to June 1972. The course involves systematic principles, processes, operations, and a philosophy of management. It is a full-time course from October 1971 to June 1972. The course involves systematic principles, processes, operations, and a philosophy of management. It is a full-time course from October 1971 to June 1972.

SITUATIONS

Young Economists—a new route to the top

Matters which affect the nation are the business of economists in government service. Your role would be to give expert advice to Ministers and senior administrative staffs on economic matters generally, and on the probable effects of proposed policies. Obviously you must be able to understand fully the inter-relationship of factors governing economic growth and development in the UK and other countries. You must also be able to explain the economic point of view to non-specialists.

Enter as a Senior Economic Assistant, the new grade, (salary up to £2800) and you could be promoted to Economic Adviser (£2425-£4575) after two or three years, or less if you have good outside experience. From there you could progress to Senior Economic Adviser (up to £5875) and there are higher posts still.

There are posts in The Department of Trade and Industry and in The Department of the Environment.

The basic qualification is a good degree in economics, plus about three years' relevant post-graduate experience. This could be academic—work for a post-graduate degree, or a university teaching post—or in industry. You should normally be under 30.

There are also posts of Economic Assistant level (up to £1650) for economists with good degrees but less experience. Promotion to Senior Economic Assistant can be expected after two or three years, or less if you have outside experience. You must be under 28.

The vacancies are in London, and appointment may be permanent and pensionable or on a short-term basis (with FSSU).

For full details of posts available in both grades, and an application form, write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 2022 ext 500 or LONDON 01-839 1696 (24 hour "Ansafone" service) quoting ref 621/18 Closing date 18th October 1971.

Opportunity in Systems Co-ordination

This post offers responsibility, early on, to a numerate graduate (man or woman) aged 23-28 with a logical mind and ideally some post-university experience of using a computer creatively.

As our Systems Co-ordinator you'll liaise with all levels of management in the File Division and the Group EDP department, keeping a critical eye on computer based procedures within the company. In addition to keeping existing systems running smoothly, you'll be expected to achieve even greater efficiency not only by proposing and implementing changes but also by introducing new approaches. Your area of responsibility will also encompass such related matters as the control of servicing schedules for the Division's data transmission equipment and operator training.

Starting salary around £1,750 p.a. We expect you to move into line management in either sales or production within 3 or 4 years. Promotion may be within Redland Tiles or elsewhere within the Redland Group (over 7000 U.K. employees) which provides a wide range of products and services to the building industry. Please apply in writing, with relevant career details, to: The Managing Director, Redland Tiles Limited, Castle Gate, Reigate, Surrey.

Redland Tiles

HONOURS GRADUATES
Key posts all over the UK

Just one of the rewards of an Inspector of Taxes

There are 750 tax districts throughout the country, from Inverness to Penzance, from Bangor to Norwich. Each one is headed by an Inspector of Taxes. It's a key post, calling for graduate quality. The Inspector carries weight in his district. He determines the tax liability of businesses, large and small. He negotiates with businessmen and their professional advisers. He has up to 50 staff to assist him, but the responsibility is his. You must have, or expect to obtain, a degree with honours—at least second class honours ability is looked for—and be under 32.

If you start at 21, you can expect to be earning over £2,300 at 23 and nearly £3,000 at 25. By your mid-thirties you should be on a scale rising to £5,200. By 40 if you're successful, you will be on a scale rising to £6,500, and there are higher posts still. Salaries are increased in London.

To find out more, and for an invitation to visit a Tax Inspector and see the job for yourself, write to: Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants. Please quote ref 320/155

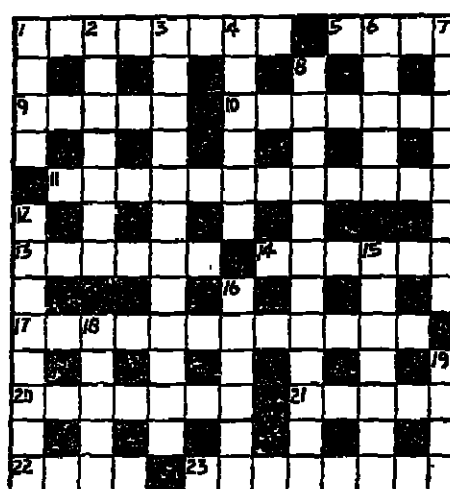
PARADOX — PROBLEM SOLVING GROUP
A SEARCH FOR INTERESTING CLIENTS

If you are an adventurous, innovative individual with Managerial or Executive status in Marketing, Advertising, Research, Market Research or Media Research and are seeking inventive solutions to your current problems or are desirous of learning of problems you are not yet aware of, you may find it of interest to contact us.

Paradox is a newly-formed problem solving group consisting of highly qualified persons from diverse fields who wish to work with interesting clients having interesting problems. If you would like to learn more of Paradox, ring 01-237 4417.

QUICK CROSSWORD No. 515

- ACROSS**
1. A Cistercian (8).
 2. Location of the Taj Mahal (4).
 3. Loosen (5).
 4. Fall heir to (7).
 5. Insects (12).
 6. The discovery of the Curies (6).
 7. Narrow-necked hollow vessel (12).
 8. Compelling (12).
 9. Hugs (7).
 10. Avoid (7).
 11. Whipfrost (4).
 12. Braggarts (8).
- DOWN**
1. Look out for custom (4).
 2. Changed (7).
 3. Newspaper clipping (7).
 4. Unimportant (6).
 5. Whin (5).
 6. Born witness (8).
 7. Business tables—for cashiers? (4-8).
 8. Usual custom (8).
 9. Monastic hair-shaving (7).
 10. Recovered (4, 2).
 11. Wanderer (5).
 12. Black (4).



Solution No. 514

Across: 1. Adelphi; 2. Emerald; 3. Chaos; 4. Ante; 5. Parian; 6. Indent; 7. Improved; 8. Under; 9. Grebe; 10. Torrent; 11. Centurions.

Down: 1. Adept; 2. Charm; 3. Madcap; 4. Luckless; 5. Chan; 6. Penalties; 7. Steerforth; 8. Jont; 9. Delect; 10. Hectic; 11. Needs; 12. Trio.



Imperial Chemical Industries Limited

Industrial Hygiene Research Laboratories Biochemist

We are looking for a graduate, preferably female, who is interested in using biochemical techniques in conjunction with tissue culture to investigate a variety of toxicological problems. Postgraduate experience is not essential and consideration will be given to applicants who have graduated in 1971.

Our well-equipped, modern laboratories are situated in pleasant rural surroundings some sixteen miles south of Manchester. A progressive salary plan and profit sharing scheme are in operation.

Applications and enquiries should be addressed to:-

Miss A. Waring
Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd
Industrial Hygiene Research Laboratories
Alderley Park,
Nr. Macclesfield, Cheshire
Tel: Alderley Edge 2711
Ex. 8-156

ACCOUNTANT
In Advertising

We're looking for someone who can give a good account of himself in his specialist field, but who also relishes the challenge of working in the stimulating environment of a leading advertising agency. The man who joins us will be young, enthusiastic and very professional. His salary will be governed by his proven abilities, not his age. If you think you've cut out to impress a lot of seasoned advertising men, write in strictest confidence to:-

Managing Director, A. H. Knowles Ltd.,
11 Piccadilly, Manchester M1 1PD. Tel: 632 6526.

EXPERIENCED
YARN SALESMAN

Preferably with knowledge of Jersey and Knitwear outlets in U.K. and Europe to work in conjunction with Sales Manager responsible for these areas. Age between 25 and 40.

Applications with full details to:
Managing Director,
MUTUAL MILLS LIMITED,
Heywood, Lancs.
A progressive Company specialising in Custom Blended yarns from all man-made fibres.

ASSISTANT CHIEF
COMMERCIAL OFFICER
(APPLIANCE MARKETING)

Northwest Electric want an Assistant Chief Commercial Officer to direct and control their electrical appliance marketing activities, which will be a turnover exceeding £11 million. A salary will be paid in the range £4,500-£5,190 per annum (N.S.M. Grade E.7, scale 1-8).

He will be responsible for:

- Training results and profitability
- Analysis of extensive market research information
- Selection of appliances for sale (including own brand)
- Close liaison with Purchasing Department on procurement of selected appliances
- Sales promotion policies, targets and plans
- General administration of marketing activities

The man appointed to this post will have had responsible experience in the electrical appliance industry, with a minimum of 10 years' experience in sales and marketing, and will be required to develop dynamic sales and marketing ideas and initiatives, liaising with the sales and marketing departments of the company and its subsidiaries.

Written applications should reach me not later than 15th October 1971 and should be enclosed "ACCO. Appliance Marketing".

G. H. RICHARDSON, Secretary
Northwest Electric, Chertwood Road
Manchester M8 5BA

WCB
ACCOUNTANT

WCB require a Financial Accountant to be responsible for the entire Accounts for all Accounts Department, with particular emphasis on the preparation of Management Information and financial accounts.

The successful candidate is likely to be between 25-30 years of age, holding a professional qualification, but consideration would be given to an unqualified person having suitable experience.

Salary negotiable, around £2,000 p.a. with fringe benefits, pension, bonus and company car scheme.

Please apply to:

WCB Mr J. Skellern
c/o Containers Ltd
Stanford Works
Bosley Street
Stoke-on-Trent, Cheshire or
Telephone 051-330 6511

CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING

Situations advertising £1.80 per line. Single display £2.50 per single column inch.

Displayed inside a box rule and ring hole type, block, etc. Situations £1.80 per single column inch. Fridays, Saturdays and Deaths £2.50 per line.

Telephone YOUR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS TO: 01-637 7071.

OR MAIL TO:

THE GUARDIAN

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT,

21 JOHN STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

Copy should be received at least 3 days prior to the date of insertion required.

There is a standard charge of 20.50 for the use of postal box numbers.

HORNER



Here's a typical airport scene: the Continental family reunion.

The way they carry on! They've most likely only been parted for a week.

City of Manchester
Rivers Department
APPOINTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC OFFICERS (AP/4).
ASSISTANT SCIENTIFIC OFFICERS

(Training Grade £240-£1,655)
Appointments are invited from persons possessing a University degree, Diploma or equivalent in Water Pollution or a related discipline, for the above posts in the Scientific Service of the City of Manchester. The posts are in the modern laboratories situated at Buntingford Works, Rivers Lane, Buntingford, Manchester.

Applicants should be graduates of one of the universities of the United Kingdom, or have spent at least one year in postgraduate study in a related discipline, or have spent at least one year in postgraduate study in a related discipline, or have spent at least one year in postgraduate study in a related discipline.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
GENERALLondon Borough of Brent
Social Services Department
TWO
PERIPATETIC
HOUSEMOTHERS
REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY

To assist in carrying out preventive work in the Department.

This is a responsible and challenging post, involving the care of children in their own homes, for short periods, at a time of crisis, e.g. breakdown of mother, thus preventing the child from being placed in care or other crisis.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Permanence of the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care is essential.

OTHER
PUBLIC
APPOINTMENTS
APPEAR ON
PAGE 27

UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Adult Education, from graduates with a degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Education or a postgraduate degree in one of the social sciences, to be based in the Department of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh.

University of Kent
at Canterbury

Research Studentship in the Biological Laboratories

Applications are invited for a postgraduate research studentship in the Biological Laboratories, University of Kent, Canterbury.

Applicants should possess a University degree in Biology or a postgraduate degree in one of the biological sciences, to be based in the Biological Laboratories, University

180 jobs lost by strike error

Courtaulds is blamed, in a report out today, for errors of judgment which lost 180 men their jobs after a dispute over union recognition.

The report of Professor L. C. Hunter's inquiry into the dispute at Spennymoor Co. Durham, says Courtaulds "undoubtedly brought redundancy to workers who would not otherwise have lost their jobs," and he advises that compensation be considered.

The Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs is also criticised. It shared with Courtaulds "a history of events characterised above all by too hasty decisions," says Professor Hunter, professor of applied economics at Glasgow University.

The local union official—understandably but inaccurately—became deeply suspicious of the motives of the Spennymoor management. "Union actions at local level then got out of step with those at headquarters level. Strike action was sanctioned while the background facts were still obscure, and without leaving enough time for reconsideration by the company representatives at factory and group level."

Professor Hunter's inquiry was set up by Mr Carr, the Secretary for Employment, after Courtaulds had dismissed 180 supervisors. They were made redundant after an official strike last April over the earlier dismissal of a senior supervisor. The report says that this dismissal was not an act of victimisation by the company, nor were Courtaulds deliberately trying to prevent the organisation of supervisory staff by ASTMS.

Pakistani sent home

A prospective student, Ayaz Jahan Zaid, was on his way home to Pakistan last night after spending eight days in detention at Heathrow Airport. Zaid was refused entry when he arrived to enrol for a two-year textile engineering course at Bolton College of Technology.

330 homes saved

The East Anglia regional hospital board has scrapped a plan to extend the Peterborough District Hospital by demolishing 330 houses.

A board spokesman said yesterday that the decision to abandon the plan had been influenced by the effect on local residents. But the hospital services must be expanded and they would now have to examine alternative ways.

Door left open by stewards for UCS talks

By JOHN KERR

There may yet be a sporting chance of some meeting of minds in Glasgow today on the future of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders.

Although the shop stewards went ahead yesterday with their tactical coup and took over the UCS boardroom at Linthouse for a meeting of their coordinating committee, they left a door open for negotiations with Mr Hugh Stenhouse, chairman of the new company set up with Government backing to run the Govan and Linthouse yards.

Firm 'on way to profits'

By our own Reporter

A former director of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, Professor K. J. W. Alexander, hit back in strong terms over the Government's handling of the UCS affair yesterday. Professor Alexander, who is head of the department of economics at Strathclyde University, told a management studies seminar at Dundee College of Technology that UCS had been on the road towards profitability when the provisional liquidator was appointed in June.

He also accused the Government's advisory group of not arguing in any detail its case for abandoning the Geddes policy of grouping shipyards, and said that if a cutback was necessary on the Clyde, it would make more sense to close the Govan yard, which the Government hopes to keep open, than Clydebank.

Several members of the UCS management were keen to set out their version of events, Professor Alexander said, but they either felt that only a full-scale inquiry would ensure that all parties to the failure would be made to answer questions, or else they had been advised to "keep their heads down," at least for the time being.

Taking the level of productivity achieved at UCS in the four weeks up to June 4 as his starting point, Professor Alexander claimed that without any further improvements in efficiency the operating loss would have been reduced to under £50,000 by the first 18 weeks of 1972. This dramatic turnaround from losses of nearly £2 million for the equivalent period before liquidation, is explained, he said, by the higher margins built into orders for ships to be delivered after June 30, 1971.

Given the forecast improvements in productivity, the profit for this period would have risen to £1.5 million, but even without the improvements, the break-even point would have come, he said, in April, 1972.

Rifles still for IRA

Continued from page one

rifles that would be of very little use in urban guerrilla warfare. The Thompson .45 automatic carbine, manufactured in the 1920s in America for use by police and coastguards during the heady days of prohibition, is not as numerous as the IRA publicists would have us think.

Perhaps the most encouraging grounds for a general discussion acceptable to all parties came from Mr Ken Douglas, who is continuing to act as managing director of UCS under the company's liquidator, Mr Robert C. Smith.

Mr Douglas, newly returned from holiday, made an optimistic appraisal of the prospects for shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde which included the possibility of all four UCS divisions continuing in production. He made the point that Linthouse had been adapted as steel fabrication workshops and was no longer a shipbuilding yard. At Govan, he said, there had been considerable investment and it was now a reasonably modern yard, well equipped for the building of standard design ships.

Similarly, money had been spent on Scotstoun and the facilities there were certainly as good as those he had left at Austin and Pickersgill in Sunderland, which made a profit.

Although little had been spent on Clydebank he suggested that it could be brought up to the standard of Govan by an investment of between £2 million and £3 million.

The South Wales miners' executive council decided at Pontypridd yesterday to ask the coalfield's 33,000 miners to agree to a levy of 5p a week to help the Upper Clyde shipworkers—a weekly donation of more than £1,500.

Buses blown up in Belfast

By SIMON WINCHESTER

Not content with taking £6,000 from bank and post office raids in Ulster on Monday, gangs of criminals—possibly the IRA—made off with nearly £20,000 more yesterday in three raids, one in Londonderry, one in Antrim and one in Armagh.

The bank raid in Londonderry seemed to be the simplest job of the day for raiders who are apparently exploiting the incredibly lax security arrangements currently being made by Ulster's big banking houses. In this case, two officials of the Munster and Leinster bank were held up as they were walking through the city centre carrying £18,000 made up in three parcels which they were sending to Belfast from a post office.

There was no report of any security guard for the officials. Three men, one armed with a revolver, took the money and made off in a car.

There were a number of heavy explosions in Belfast early last night and four almost simultaneous blasts in Glenormley, 10 miles away. Army and police investigating the Belfast bombings came under gunfire in the Republican quarters of the market area and in the Seaford Street area of East Belfast.

The first bomb of the evening destroyed a number of parked buses at the corporation depot in Stewart Street. The watchman on duty was ordered out at gunpoint by a group of men who then set explosive charges in the buses. After a series of loud explosions a fire developed and spread to vehicles in the Post office yard nearby. There was heavy gunfire soon after the explosions, and because of this men were restricted in fighting the flames.

A crowd gathered after the explosions at the end of Seaford Street, off the Newtownards Road. A number of shots were fired and a nail bomb was hurled at an army vehicle. One man was said to have been taken to hospital, but it was thought that he was only shocked.

One of the four explosions in Glenormley destroyed a shopping precinct in what, until now, had been a peaceful middle class dormitory town.

Concorde deadlock

Mr Frederick Corfield,

Minister for Aviation Supply, has been invited to help to settle the dispute which is delaying work on Concorde.

Men at BAC's Filton factory, Bristol, walked out for the seventh time yesterday and voted to continue both their overtime ban and the blacking of work on the pre-production Concorde, 01. The dispute is over 460 redundancy notices.

Concorde 01 was scheduled to make its maiden flight towards the end of next month. This is now not likely until November.

The invitation to Mr Corfield and other local MPs came from Mr Ron Nethercott, regional secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union. He said the future of both Concorde and BAC were at stake and the talks were a "genuine attempt at reconciliation outside politics."

David Fairhall adds: Concorde 002, the British prototype, landed after only 40 minutes test flying over the Bristol Channel yesterday when developed a minor mechanical snag.

The aircraft had been on the ground for three weeks undergoing modifications, the most important being the sealing of the engine pods to increase their aerodynamic efficiency.



SHOP STEWARDS occupy the UCS boardroom at Linthouse to prevent it being used by Mr Hugh Stenhouse and Mr Archibald Gilchrist, appointed by the Government to head the new company

Rifles still for IRA

Continued from page one

rifles that would be of very little use in urban guerrilla warfare. The Thompson .45 automatic carbine, manufactured in the 1920s in America for use by police and coastguards during the heady days of prohibition, is not as numerous as the IRA publicists would have us think.

Perhaps the most encouraging grounds for a general discussion acceptable to all parties came from Mr Ken Douglas, who is continuing to act as managing director of UCS under the company's liquidator, Mr Robert C. Smith.

Mr Douglas, newly returned from holiday, made an optimistic appraisal of the prospects for shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde which included the possibility of all four UCS divisions continuing in production. He made the point that Linthouse had been adapted as steel fabrication workshops and was no longer a shipbuilding yard. At Govan, he said, there had been considerable investment and it was now a reasonably modern yard, well equipped for the building of standard design ships.

Similarly, money had been spent on Scotstoun and the facilities there were certainly as good as those he had left at Austin and Pickersgill in Sunderland, which made a profit.

Although little had been spent on Clydebank he suggested that it could be brought up to the standard of Govan by an investment of between £2 million and £3 million.

The South Wales miners' executive council decided at Pontypridd yesterday to ask the coalfield's 33,000 miners to agree to a levy of 5p a week to help the Upper Clyde shipworkers—a weekly donation of more than £1,500.

Lynch demands talks for Stormont rebels

By ALAN SMITH

Mr Lynch made it clear last night that his main aim now is to help to bring the Stormont opposition MPs to the conference table as quickly as possible.

He gave a warning that unless this was done support for the IRA would grow.

Mr Lynch was clearly disappointed that he could not point to any headway on internal matters at the Chequers talks. "We did not get anywhere," he said. He looked tired after his two days of talks, but his press conference at the Irish Embassy kept to a cheerful tone, in spite of the lack of anything really concrete in the joint statement.

On several occasions when Mr Lynch might have been drawn into direct criticism of Mr Faulkner or Mr Heath, his answers were noticeably conciliatory.

But he repeatedly stressed the urgency of getting talks with Stormont opposition MPs started, and blamed internment—which he said had been a mistake—for the apparent deadlock.

"Mr Faulkner has said that an early end to violence is linked with an end to internment, but I believe that ending internment in a way that could be satisfactory to the elected

minority leaders would lead very quickly to the ending of violence," he said.

Once a way round internal matters was found, Mr Lynch then the elected representatives would see their way to take part in discussions about future political development and structural changes in Northern Ireland.

Mr Lynch said the need for the opposition MPs to be seen to be effective representatives, and the need for an accommodation with them. Until that happened, the situation would be "very, very dangerous for everybody in the North."

The only hint of how the discussion may have gone at Chequers came when Mr Lynch said he knew that Mr Faulkner had "certain changes in mind" for enlarging the Northern Irish Parliament and increasing the membership of the Senate. Mr Lynch hoped that the minority would have a wider representation, and possibly positions in the Government.

Mr Lynch repeated his general position on Irish unity but he did not dwell on the question. He hoped for the eventual reunification of his

country, and had told Mr Faulkner so.

This, then, was "Chequers Two" as the Irish officials termed it. "Chequers One" was the Lynch-Heath summit—left Mr Lynch in a position to point out that he was being consulted and that his interest in Northern Irish affairs was recognised.

That, after the Heath "keep out" telegram of a few weeks ago, seemed a substantial achievement in Dublin. Chequers Two does not seem to have given Mr Lynch very much more to take home. Significantly, when he was asked what had been the most important outcome of the talks, Mr Lynch pointed to the passages in the agreed statement about co-operation and future discussions.

The outcome did not give Mr Lynch as much as he had before to use against his hard-line critics. He left the impression that there had been some acceptance of his case at Chequers. But the agreed statement, and Mr Lynch's answers suggest that he has had to accept that if and when a new formula emerges for the government of Northern Ireland, it will come at a time and a place chosen by Stormont's, not Dublin's, choosing.

Chequers talks 'a waste'

Mr Faulkner, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, insisted yesterday that it was some sort of an achievement to get all three Prime Ministers involved in the Ulster crisis around a single table.

That was about as far as he would go in support of Mr Heath's initiative in convening the Chequers talks.

In his view, the value of the talks was that his opposite number in the Republic, Mr Lynch, was now apprised of a number of difficulties which he had not understood earlier.

That was the tenor of Mr Faulkner's press conference last night after the conclusion of the Chequers meeting. It was clear that afterwards by Unionist sources that the Stormont Government regarded the talks, in the wider context, as a total waste of time.

However, there were some signs behind the scenes last night that the participants in the Chequers talks are looking forward to the release of a

significant number of people held under Mr Faulkner's internment orders in the wake of the work of the advisory committee set up under the Northern Ireland Special Powers Act.

Mr Faulkner, at the press conference at the Ulster Office in London, was careful to emphasise that the communiqué from Chequers referred not only to the need to end violence but also to the desire of all three Prime Ministers to end internment as soon as possible. "I don't want to intern anyone for a day longer than is necessary," he said.

He was also insistent that whatever the terms of the present constitutional talks, there would be no question of sitting down at the conference table with people who did not accept the constitutional existence of Northern Ireland. No such talks could take place, he said, unless the participants were agreed on these basic questions.

However, Mr Faulkner

claimed that he had obtained the agreement of Mr Lynch on the proposition that the first priority was to end the use of violence in Northern Ireland.

At the same time, he said, he had obtained the full support of Mr Heath for the policies of the Northern Ireland Government.

But he also made it clear that an end to violence did not necessarily mean the immediate release of internees. If violence came to an end, he said, he hoped that the people held in detention would be released quickly.

Reporters at the press conference were handed a document giving details of the bomb incidents, shootings, and violent attacks which had taken place while the Chequers talks were in progress. Mr Faulkner pointed out that 19 of the 31 attacks had been on the British army.

This was where he was in a different position from that of Mr Lynch and Mr Heath, he said.

THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

(Luncheon Reports)

London	7.7	14.2	7.5
Paris	7.5	14.0	7.3
Rome	7.3	13.8	7.1
Moscow	7.1	13.6	6.9
Beijing	6.9	13.4	6.7
Tokyo	6.7	13.2	6.5
Sydney	6.5	13.0	6.3
Melbourne	6.3	12.8	6.1
Auckland	6.1	12.6	5.9
Wellington	5.9	12.4	5.7
Dunedin	5.7	12.2	5.5
Christchurch	5.5	12.0	5.3
Hamilton	5.3	11.8	5.1
Palmerston North	5.1	11.6	4.9
Timaru	4.9	11.4	4.7
Invercargill	4.7	11.2	4.5
Dunstable	4.5	11.0	4.3
St. Helier	4.3	10.8	4.1
Jersey	4.1	10.6	3.9
Guernsey	3.9	10.4	3.7
Isle of Man	3.7	10.2	3.5
Wexford	3.5	10.0	3.3
Waterford	3.3	9.8	3.1
Galway	3.1	9.6	2.9
Limerick	2.9	9.4	2.7
Cork	2.7	9.2	2.5
Cardiff	2.5	9.0	2.3
Belfast	2.3	8.8	2.1
London	2.1	8.6	1.9
Paris	1.9	8.4	1.7
Rome	1.7	8.2	1.5
Moscow	1.5	8.0	1.3
Beijing	1.3	7.8	1.1
Tokyo	1.1	7.6	0.9
Sydney	0.9	7.4	0.7
Melbourne	0.7	7.2	0.5
Auckland	0.5	7.0	0.3
Wellington	0.3	6.8	0.1
Dunedin	0.1	6.6	-0.1
Christchurch	-0.1	6.4	-0.3
Hamilton	-0.3	6.2	-0.5
Palmerston North	-0.5	6.0	-0.7
Timaru	-0.7	5.8	-0.9
Invercargill	-0.9	5.6	-1.1
Dunstable	-1.1	5.4	-1.3
St. Helier	-1.3	5.2	-1.5
Jersey	-1.5	5.0	-1.7
Guernsey	-1.7	4.8	-1.9
Isle of Man	-1.9	4.6	-2.1
Wexford	-2.1	4.4	-2.3
Waterford	-2.3	4.2	-2.5
Galway	-2.5	4.0	-2.7
Limerick	-2.7	3.8	-2.9
Cork	-2.9	3.6	-3.1
Cardiff	-3.1	3.4	-3.3
Belfast	-3.3	3.2	-3.5
London	-3.5	3.0	-3.7
Paris	-3.7	2.8	-3.9
Rome	-3.9	2.6	-4.1
Moscow	-4.1	2.4	-4.3
Beijing	-4.3	2.2	-4.5
Tokyo	-4.5	2.0	-4.7
Sydney	-4.7	1.8	-4.9
Melbourne	-4.9	1.6	-5.1
Auckland	-5.1	1.4	-5.3
Wellington	-5.3	1.2	-5.5
Dunedin	-5.5	1.0	-5.7
Christchurch	-5.7	0.8	-5.9
Hamilton	-5.9	0.6	-6.1
Palmerston North	-6.1	0.4	-6.3
Timaru	-6.3	0.2	-6.5
Invercargill	-6.5	0.0	-6.7
Dunstable	-6.7	-0.2	-6.9
St. Helier	-6.9	-0.4	-7.1
Jersey	-7.1	-0.6	-7.3
Guernsey	-7.3	-0.8	-7.5
Isle of Man	-7.5	-1.0	-7.7
Wexford	-7.7	-1.2	-7.9
Waterford	-7.9	-1.4	-8.1
Galway	-8.1	-1.6	-8.3
Limerick	-8.3	-1.8	-8.5
Cork	-8.5	-2.0	-8.7
Cardiff	-8.7	-2.2	-8.9
Belfast	-8.9	-2.4	-9.1
London	-9.1	-2.6	-9.3
Paris	-9.3	-2.8	-9.5
Rome	-9.5	-3.0	-9.7
Moscow	-9.7	-3.2	-9.9
Beijing	-9.9	-3.4	-10.1
Tokyo	-10.1	-3.6	-10.3
Sydney	-10.3	-3.8	-10.5
Melbourne	-10.5	-4.0	-10.7
Auckland	-10.7	-4.2	-10.9
Wellington	-10.9	-4.4	-11.1
Dunedin	-11.1	-4.6	-11.3
Christchurch	-11.3	-4.8	-11.5
Hamilton	-11.5	-5.0	-11.7
Palmerston North	-11.7	-5.2	-11.9
Timaru	-11.9	-5.4	-12.1
Invercargill	-12.1	-5.6	-12.3
Dunstable	-12.3	-5.8	-12.5
St. Helier	-12.5	-6.0	-12.7
Jersey	-12.7	-6.2	-12.9
Guernsey	-12.9	-6.4	-13.1
Isle of Man	-13.1	-6.6	-13.3
Wexford	-13.3	-6.8	-13.5
Waterford	-13.5	-7.0	-13.7
Galway	-13.7	-7.2	-13.9
Limerick	-13.9	-7.4	-14.1
Cork	-14.1	-7.6	-14.3
Cardiff	-14.3	-7.8	-14.5
Belfast	-14.5	-8.0	-14.7
London	-14.7	-8.2	-14.9
Paris	-14.9	-8.4	-15.1
Rome	-15.1	-8.6	-15.3
Moscow	-15.3	-8.8	-15.5
Beijing	-15.5	-9.0	-15.7
Tokyo	-15.7	-9.2	-15.9
Sydney	-15.9	-9.4	-16.1
Melbourne	-16.1	-9.6	-16.3
Auckland	-16.3	-9.8	-16.5
Wellington	-16.5	-10.0	-16.7
Dunedin	-16.7	-10.2	-16.9
Christchurch	-16.9	-10.4	-17.1
Hamilton	-17.1	-10.6	-17.3
Palmerston North	-17.3	-10.8	-17.5
Timaru	-17.5	-11.0	-17.7
Invercargill	-17.7	-11.2	-17.9
Dunstable	-17.9	-11.4	-18.1
St. Helier	-18.1	-11.6	-18.3
Jersey	-18.3	-11.8	-18.5
Guernsey	-18.5	-12.0	-18.7
Isle of Man	-18.7	-12.2	-18.9
Wexford	-18.9	-12.4	-19.1
Waterford	-19.1	-12.6	-19.3
Galway	-19.3	-12.8	-19.5
Limerick	-19.5	-13.0	-19.7
Cork	-19.7	-13.2	-19.9
Cardiff	-19.9	-13.4	-20.1
Belfast	-20.1	-13.6	-20.3
London	-20.3	-13.8	-20.5
Paris	-20.5	-14.0	-20.7
Rome	-20.7	-14.2	-20.9
Moscow	-20.9	-14.4	-21.1
Beijing	-21.1	-	